The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4071. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SITUATION.

Official Dispatches from all Quarters.

Friday's Battle North of the James.

Our Troops Still Maintain Their Former Position.

SHERMAN VIGILANTLY WATCHING ATOOD

No Further Demonstrations Against Sherman's Lines.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE VALLEY.

Sheridan Wins Another Victory.

The Rebel Cavalry Routed with a Loss of 11 Guns and 350 Prisoners.

[OFFICIAL.]

FROM SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. DIX.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 10.

Major-Gen. Dix:

Reports have been received by this Department from Gens. BUTLER, SHERMAN, THOMAS, SHERIDAN and BURBRIDGE, showing the favorable condition of military affairs in their respective fields of operation.

The purpose of Gen. GRANT's visit to Washington having been accomplished, he returned to his headquarters on Saturday, but there has been no telegraphic communication since his arrival there.

FROM GEN THOMAS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., 11:30 P. M., Tuesday, Oct. 4.

Have not heard direct from SHERMAN, but Gen. COSSE, at Allatoona, informs me that SHERMAN is at Kenesaw, repairing the railroad between Atlanta and Allatoona. He has plenty of provisions in Atlanta and so far as the main army is concerned, feels secure.

Gen. ROUSSEAU reports that FORREST has escaped him by crossing the Tennessee on flat boats, above and below Florence, on the 6th inst., while he (ROUSSEAU) was detained by high water in Shoal Creek and Elk River [illegible]ened)

GEO. H. THOMAS, Major-Gen.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

ALLATOONA, Oct. 9, 1864—8 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, Chief of Staff:

I reached the Kenesaw Mountain Oct. 6, just in time to witness at a distance the attack on Allatoona. I had anticipated this attack, and had ordered from Rome Gen. COSSE with reinforcements. The attack was met and repulsed, the enemy losing some 200 dead, and more than 1,000 wounded and prisoners. Our loss was about 700 in the aggregate. The enemy captured the small garrisons at Big Shanty and Ackworth, and burned about seven miles of our railroad; but we have at Allatoona and Atlanta an abundance of provisions. HOOD, observing our approach, has moved rapidly back to Dallas and Van Wert, and I am watching him, in case he tries to reach Kingston or Rome. Atlanta is perfectly secure to us, and this army is better off than in camp.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, Maj.-Gen.

FROM GEN. SHERIDAN,

WOODSTOCK, Va., Oct. 7, 1864—9 P. M.

Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant:

I have the honor to report my command at this point to-night. I commenced moving back from Port Republic, Mount Crawford, Bridgewater and Harrisonburgh yesterday morning.

The grain and forage in advance of these points had previously been destroyed.

In moving back to this point the whole country from the Blue Ridge to the North Mountain has been made entirely untenable for a rebel army.

I have destroyed over two thousand barns filled with wheat and hay and farming implements, over seventy mills filled with flour and wheat; have driven in front of the army over four thousand head of stock, and have killed and issued to the troops not less than 3,000 sheep.

This destruction embraces the Luray Valley and Little Fort Valley, as well as the main Valley.

A large number of horses have been obtained, a proper estimate of which I cannot now make.

Lieut. JOHN R. MEIGS, my Engineer officer, was murdered beyond Harrisonburgh, near Dayton. For this atrocious act all the houses within an area of five miles were burned.

Since I came into the Valley from Harper's Ferry, every train, every small party, and every straggler, has been bushwhacked by the people, many of whom have protection-passes from commanders who have been hitherto in that valley.

The people here are getting sick of the war. Heretofore they have had no reason to complain, because they have been living in great abundance.

I have not been followed by the enemy to this point, with the exception of a small force of the rebel cavalry that showed themselves some distance behind my rear-guard to-day.

A party of one hundred of the Eighth Ohio Cavalry, which I had stationed at the bridge, over the North Shenandoah, near Mt. Jackson, was attacked by MCNEIL with seventeen men while they were asleep, and the whole party dispersed or captured. I think they will all turn up. I learn that fifty-six of them had reached Winchester. MCNEIL was mortally wounded, and fell into our hands. This was fortunate, as he was the most daring and dangerous of all the bushwhackers in this section of the country.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

FROM GEN. BURBRIDGE.

Gen. BURBRIDGE makes the following report of his expeditions:

CATTLESBURGH, Ky.—10 A. M., Oct. 8, 1864.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

Forcing the enemy from Clinch Mountain and Laurel Gaps, after heavy skirmishing, we met the enemy three and a half miles from Saltville, on the morning of the 2d inst., and drove him to his works around the saltworks, where he was strongly intrenched on the bluff in heavy forces, under ECHOLS, WILLIAMS, VAUGHAN, and it is said BRECKENRIDGE. We at once attacked him and drove him from his works on our left and centre, and held him in check on the right, and finally, in spite of artillery and superior numbers, whipped him at every point, and forced him back to his own works.

In the evening our ammunition gave out, and holding the position taken until night, I withdrew the command in excellent order and spirits.

The occupation of the works themselves was only prevented by failure of our ammunition.

From prisoners I learn that the enemy's force was between 6,000 and 9,000, and that BRECKINRIDGE was present with 4,000 from Lynchburgh. My force amounted to 2,500 engaged. It is certain his force greatly outnumbered ours.

A detachment sent to Pound Gap forced its way through and drove PRENTICE with a superior force from his works at Gladville, capturing several prisoners, a number of small arms, and one piece of artillery.

Our loss in all is about 350, and that of the enemy more.

Report fully by mail in morning. On the 3d received order from Gen. SHERMAN to return.

S. G. BURBRIDGE, Major-General.

The telegraph line between Fortress Monroe and City Point was broken down by a big storm, and is not yet repaired.

[illegible]st military intelligence from there is the telegram from Gen. BUTLER:

FROM GEN. BUTLER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, Oct. 8, 1864.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant:

Our success yesterday was a decided one, although the rebel papers claim a victory.

They admit that Gen. GREGG and Gen. BRATTON were wounded.

Gen. GREGG was in command of FIELD's division.

The Richmond *Examiner* of this morning contains an official dispatch from Gordonsville last night, stating that a Yankee cavalry force yesterday burnt the railroad bridge over the Rapidan, and made their escape.

No movement on the Harrisburgh side.

No more troops have been over from LEE. The movement yesterday was made under his eye.

(Signed) B. F. BUTLER, Major-General.

No recent intelligence has been received from Major-Gen. CANBY, but by his last reports, Gen. STEELE was moving in force upon the rear of PRICE toward Missouri. (Signed)

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1864—4.20 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

Telegraphic communication with Gen. GRANT's headquarters have been re-established, and in a dispatch at 1 o'clock this afternoon the General reports as follows:

"I find our losses the other day were much less than first reported. Four hundred will cover our entire loss in killed, wounded and captured. About one hundred and fifty were captured, and a great many dead fell into our hands. The loss of the enemy could not be less than ten or twelve hundred.

[Signed,) U. S. GRANT, Maj.-Gen."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THIRD DISPATCH.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 10—7:55 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix.

Since my last dispatch of this afternoon, a fuller report has just been furnished by Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, of the operations of Friday, together with the rebel acknowledgment of their heavy loss in general and field-officers. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

FROM GEN. GRANT.

[illegible] POINT, Va., Monday, Oct. 10—4:30 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Our entire loss in the enemy's attack on our lines on Friday, the 7th inst., does not exceed three hundred in killed, wounded and missing.

The enemy's loss is estimated by Gen. BUTLER at one thousand.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 8th, speaking of this battle, has the following:

"The gallant Gen. GREGG, commanding a Texas brigade, fell in the advance. Among other casualties we have to report Gen. BRATTON, of South Carolina, badly wounded, Col. HASKELL, of the Seventh South Carolina Infantry, severely wounded in the face, and Maj. HASKIN, of the South Carolina Artillery, also wounded. A rumor states that Gen. GRARY was killed."

Since Friday there has been no fighting whatever.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—8:30 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix, New-York:

Maj.-Gen. AUGUR, commanding at Washington, has, for the past four days, been in the line toward Front Royal, to which point the railroad was being extended for the supply of Gen. SHERIDAN. A telegram from him, dated Rectortown, reports SHERIDAN's arrival at Strasburgh, followed by the enemy's cavalry, and that sharp cannonading had been heard from that direction.

A telegram from Brig.-Gen. STEVENSON, commanding at Harper's Ferry, reports that engagements took place yesterday between the cavalry forces near Fisher's Hill: that the enemy were whipped and scattered to the woods and mountains, with the loss of eleven pieces of artillery and three huudred and fifty prisoners.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Oct. 10—8:35 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

Gen. SHERIDAN, just from our cavalry, attacked the enemy beyond Fisher's Hill, and whipped them, driving them beyond Mount Jackson, and capturing eleven pieces of artillery and three hundred and fifty prisoners. The rebels scattered into the woods and mountains. Respectfully,

J. D. STEVENSON, Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

9:20 P. M.—Since the foregoing dispatch reached the department an official dispatch from Maj.-Gen. SHERIDAN has been received announcing the victory of his cavalry over the entire force of rebel cavalry in the Valley, under command of Gen. ROSSER.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

STRASBURG, VA., Midnight, Oct. 9.

To Lieut-Gen. Grant, City Point:

In coming back to this point, I was not followed up until late yesterday, when a large force of cavalry appeared in my rear. I then halted my command to offer battle by attacking the enemy. I became satisfied that it was only all the rebel cavalry of the valley, commanded by ROSSER, and directed TORBETT to attack at daylight this morning and finish this "savior of the valley." The attack was handsomely made. CUSTAR, commanding the Third Cavalry Division, charged on the back road, and MERRITT, commanding the First Cavalry Division on the Strasburg pike. MERRITT captured five pieces of artillery. CUSTAR captured six pieces of artillery with caissons, battery forge, &c. The two divisions captured forty-seven wagons, ambulances, &c. Among the wagons captured are the headquarters wagons of ROSSER, LOMAX, WICKMAN, and Col. POLLARD. The number of prisoners will be about 330.

The enemy after being charged by our gallant cavalry were broken and ran. They were followed by our men on the jump 26 miles through Mount Jackson and across the north fork of the Shenandoah. I deem it best to make this delay of one day here and settle this new cavalry General.

The eleven pieces of artillery captured to-day make thirty-six pieces captured in the Shenandoah Valley since the 19th of September. Some of the artillery was new, and never had been fired. The pieces were marked "Tredigar Works."

P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj.-Gen.

THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

Particulars of the Battle of Friday—The Attack on the Cavalry—Their Lines Broken—How the Disaster was Retrieved—A Decided Repulse of the Rebels.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES, TOWARD RICHMOND, Friday, Oct. 7, 1864—P.M.

The dawn had scarcely broken this morning when we were aroused by heavy musketry firing on our extreme right, in the direction of the Darbytown road. Soon afterward a courier rode breathlessly to headquarters, with a dispatch announcing that the enemy had attacked KAUTZ's division of cavalry with an overwhelming force, and driven it back in confusion. Gen. BUTLER at once made disposition of his force to repel the rebel advance; and so wisely, that the battle which subsequently occurred, resulted in the discomfiture of the assailants.

The object of the rebels in making the assault was to turn the right flank of the Army of the James, and thus obtain possession of the Darbytown or Central road, three miles of which is entirely free of defensive works, and over which we consequently have an unobstructed course until we get up to the fortifications four miles from Richmond. The enemy was well aware that our right was the weakest part of our line, being held by cavalry, and they supposed that by flanking us, and holding these three miles of road, their defences could be materially strengthened, by vigorously using the spade and putting another line of strong works outside of the present exterior limits of their fortifications. To accomplish their purpose, they, under cover of the night, moved HOKE's and FIELD's divisions, numbering about 4,500, down the Darbytown road to the position held by KAUTZ, fairly encircling his 1,700 men. At daybreak they attacked him fiercely, both in front and in flank. Our troopers were dismounted and behind an imperfect breastwork. They fought bravely, standing up to their work for more than an hour, until they found that the enemy not only was in front of them and at the right, but also had got a strong force in their rear. They then fell back hurriedly, which is always the case with dismounted cavalry when confronted by infantry, but not before they had lost nearly 300 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. Having to cross a marsh in the only line of retreat left to them, they were unfortunate enough to run all their artillery into the mire, and were forced to abandon it to the enemy. It consisted of eight three-inch rifled guns, four of which belonged to Lieut. HALL's battery, Company B, Fourth United States Artillery, and the remaining four to the Fourth Wisconsin Battery.

The rebels would have been wise to have stopped at this stage. Although they had been punished severely by the cavalry, up to this point the advantage was clearly on their side. But, elated with their success, they pressed boldly forward, hoping to inflict still further injury, and perhaps compel us to abandon the entire line of works stretching from Chaffin's farm along the Mill road, and for some distance beyond, and almost parallel with the Newmarket road. These works, originally the rebel line, have been materially strengthened since their capture by us on yesterday week, and in addition have had added to them on the right what is technically known as a "refused" flank, viz.: A breastwork connected with and receding from the main line at almost a right angle. Precisely at this point of deflection of these works KAUTZ's cavalry division connected with the First Division of the Tenth Corps (Gen. BIRNEY's,) commanded by Brevet Maj.-Gen. TERRY.

While the discomfited cavalry were pressing around this work to get behind the fortifications, Gen. BIRNEY promptly moved two brigades of Gen. TERRY's division away from the breastworks, and also one brigade (Col. CURTIS') of Gen. FOSTER's division, at the double quick, to a position a few hundred yards further to the right. Here they formed in line of battle, four brigades strong, one brigade of TERRY's division alone being behind the breastworks on the refused flank. Thus disposed, our men quietly awaited the onset, crouching out of sight, behind a rising ground, which once was covered by woods but from which the trees have been slashed and now lie prone, forming ugly obstacles to a quick advance.

The enemy moved up in splendid line, FIELD's division being in front, supported by HOKE, crossing the rough open interval in front of us at double-quick, and so full of confidence and impetuosity that they omitted the precaution of skirmishers. Our men still kept low, biding their time, which came when the rebels got within fifty yards of them. Then they sprang up with a shout, and poured in a deadly fire. From four brigades there was a simultaneous volley that crashed like a thunder clap, mowing down the astonished foe, and sending the survivors reeling back like drunken men. Unfortunately for the rebels they made their most determined attack in front of Col. ABBOTT's brigade of the Tenth Corps, composed of the Seventh Connecticut, Seventh New-Hampshire, Sixth Connecticut and Third New-Hampshire regiments. These troops are armed with the Spencer repeating rifle, and they just coolly continued the work of destruction upon the shattered and retreating rebels, literally covering the ground with dead and wounded. This attack was made about 9 o'clock, and was as signal a repulse as ever happened.

The enemy, however, showed no lack of pluck. In spite of their severe mauling, they again formed at about 10 o'clock, making another attack some distance to the left of the point where they first assaulted. Here they were met by Col. POND's brigade of the Tenth Corps, and for the second time were driven back, much cut up, though a few of them succeeded in getting inside the breastworks, never to return.

After this there was no more infantry fighting, but the rebels opened a fierce artillery fire from an elevated point in the woods, scarcely 600 yards distant from our front, concentrating their guns against that particular part of our line whence the men had been withdrawn to meet them at the right. Lieut.-Col. JACKSON, Chief Artillery to Gen. BIRNEY, had twenty pieces of light ordnance put in position, and, after a brief duel, the rebel guns were silenced. We lost about thirty horses from the enemy's shells, and about the same number of artillerists. While the firing lasted it fairly rained iron on both sides, and Gen. BIRNEY's headquarters, within a stone's throw of the precise point where Gen. BUTLER bivouacked two days, became so hot that he was compelled to remove them.

Under cover of the cannonading the rebels threw up a slight intrenchment across the Darbytown road and commenced maneuvering further to the right as if to again attempt the turning of BIRNEY's flank. As quickly as their intentions were developed, TERRY's division was ordered to advance upon the Darbytown road, with the hope of getting behind them and cutting off their retreat—a bold move and brilliant should it prove successful. Gen. TERRY promptly put his column in motion, driving back the rebel skirmish line from their hastily constructed intrenchments, when the main body of the enemy, to avoid the trap in which they were likely to fall, hastily put back across the Darbytown road through the by-paths until they struck the Charles City road, some miles further to the right. TERRY kept on up the Darbytown road, and at 7 o'clock had reached the outer defences of Richmond, just in time to see the rebels scamper behind their intrenchments. I doubt very much whether we fall back from TERRY's present position.

Now, let us look at results. We lost eight guns. As a set-off, however, we captured seventeen last Thursday, so we are not behind on the gun question. But we slaughtered and wounded at least 1,000 of the enemy in front of the infantry, exclusive of what injury KAUTZ inflicted upon them, beside taking 100 prisoners. Most of the enemy's killed and wounded were left on the field. Considering their losses in men, they bought their eight guns dearly, although we must give them the credit of killing, disabling and capturing, at an outside estimate, 400 men, in addition to the guns. Looking at the matter from all points of view, we claim a very decisive victory. We can afford to lose guns, but the rebels *cannot* afford to lose the large numbers they lost today in capturing them. They signally failed in their object of flanking us, and will scarcely be likely to resume the experiment, at least for some time. They also suffered as severely as we in the loss of artillery horses. One of their batteries was drawn off the field by hand.

Among the incidents of the fighting, which I have heard, are the following: When Gen. KAUTZ was returning in the rear of his column with a few of his staff officers and orderlies, he came upon an entire rebel regiment at least one mile from the road where the attack commenced. This regiment had some of his men prisoners. At sight of their General the men called out to him to dash back, which he did, and escaped by a by-path. Not so his Adjutant General, Capt. NASH, who was with him at the time, but is now missing. Gen. KAUTZ says that Capt. NASH was with him when he turned back, and in a second or two he was nowhere to be seen. He thinks he was captured, but not wounded.

Col. SPEAR, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding a brigade, whom the rebels call the "notorious," had three horses killed under him. A ball also traversed his breast, cutting through all his clothing and grazing his skin.

Capt. KERR, of the Fifth Pennsylvania, shot dead a Colonel of a South Carolina regiment.

Sergt. DAILEY, of Co. F, Fifth Pennsylvania, killed a rebel color-bearer who had planted his flag on the breastworks.

Passing by a roadside hospital I saw a number of dead and wounded rebels, some of the latter undergoing amputations and others having their wounds dressed by our surgeons. Among the rebels were several officers, one of whom told me that they expected to "give us hell," and got it themselves instead. A private said that under the fire of the repeating rifles of ABBOTT's brigade, their men "hugged the ground like lizards." In the rear of the hospital Chaplain TURNBULL was just about to read the brief burial service over three of our poor fellows: A. C. KENNEY, Company B, and C. A. ROBINSON, Company C, of the Tenth Connecticut, and MICHAEL O'BRIEN, of Company E, Sixth Connecticut. KENNEY was quite a lad, a raw recruit almost, but his dying words were heroic. As he fell he called out, "Give it to them, boys!" and was dead almost instantly.

While the attack was in progress on the right the enemy vigorously shelled Fort Harrison on the line of the Eighteenth Corps, (Brevet Major-Gen. WEITZEL,) but only a few casualties of a minor character resulted.

The following are the casualties among the officers in the cavalry:

Lieut. Smith, 3d New-York cavalry—killed.
Capt. Titus, 11th Pennsylvania cavalry—missing.
Lieut. Beers, 11th Pennsylvania, A. D. C. to Gen. Kautz—missing.
Capt. Nash, A. A. G. to Gen. Kautz—missing.
Lieut. Gibbs, Acting Assistant Inspector-General—wounded in thigh.
Col. Stratton, 11th Pennsylvania—wounded in wrist with a sabre.
Lieut.-Col. Kleinz, 5th Pennsylvania—bruised by a spent ball.
Lieut. Guilck, A. A. G. of Col. Spear's brigade—wounded in shoulder.
Capt. Hamilton, 1st D. C.—wounded in hand.

Nearly 700 rebels were sent up to Richmond yesterday, and to-day an equal number of our men were returned in exchange. The majority of the poor fellows on both sides were very sick and badly wounded. Others are to be brought down to-morrow. Among the lot to-day were about thirty officers, one of whom was Lieut.-Col. WALKER, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Second Corps, who was taken at Ream's Station, in August, and Col. SHERMAN, of the Eighty-eighth Illinois regiment. Col. MULFORD dispatched the sufferers. North at once, by the hospital steamer *George Leary*. H. J. W.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

THE BATTLE OF DARBYTOWN.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 8.

Yesterday morning broke upon one of those clear, bright days of autumn which are the glory of the declining year. The Yankee host, forty thousand strong, lay encamped on the north side of James river, the main body in the neighborhood of Fort Harrison, ten miles southeast of Richmond, the Tenth (BIRNEY's) army corps and KAUTZ's cavalry being five and a-half miles nearer the city, and in position between the Darbytown and Charles City roads.

With the first early light, Gen. GARY's brigade of cavalry and a considerable force of infantry, struck the enemy's right, resting on the Charles City road, at a point from four and a half to five miles from the city. The Yankees were completely surprised, and with little resistance fled into their intrenchments, a short distance in their rear. Here they were in strong force and prepared for a desperate resistance; but our troops, following up their first blow with great impetuosity, carried the works and drove the Yankees out, capturing nine pieces of cannon, one hundred artillery horses and several hundred prisoners.

Gen. GARY by this time had KAUTZ on the run and was driving him ahead of the infantry.

Our infantry continued to press the Tenth corps back. Our troops then pressed forward towards a second line of the enemy's intrenchments, which were carried after a sharp contest, and the enemy routed and pursued some distance towards Fort Harrison, when our men being much fatigued by the heavy work of the day, were withdrawn from the pursuit to the enemy's line of intrenchments just taken.

The battle, so far, had shed undying glory upon our troops, but a fresh triumph was in reserve for them. The enemy, in the course of an hour or two, having been rapidly reinforced from the grand army at Fort Harrison, advanced with confidence to the recapture of their former position. They were, after a long and desperate fight, repulsed with great slaughter, and as night closed in we held all the ground we had taken.

This was a most sanguinary battle to the Yankees; the loss falling heavily, as usual, upon Cuffee. We are not prepared to make an estimate of their loss either in killed or prisoners. The number of prisoners who have as yet arrived in the city is small, our troops being during the day otherwise occupied. The only prisoner of note we have seen is Capt. ASCHE, Gen. GAUTZ's Adjutant-General, who was captured by Sergt. NEW, of GARY's brigade.

Our loss, we learn from all sueces, was very small, as compared with that of the enemy.

Among our killed was the gallant Brig.-Gen. JOHN GREGG, of Texas; Brig.-Gen. BRATTON, of South Carolina, is also reported severely wounded.

Col. HASKELL is seriously wounded and has been brought to this city.

In complimenting the steady valor of our troops in this battle, too much cannot be said for the dashing Gen. GARY and his cavalry. They drove that Dutchman KAUTZ before them from the start, and never allowed him a pause until the close of the fight.

GEN. LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF YESTERDAY.

At a late hour last night, after the above account was written, an official dispatch was received from Gen. LEE, which states that yesterday morning Gen. ANDERSON attacked the enemy on the Charles City road, and drove them out of two lines of intrenchments, capturing ten pieces of cannon, with all their caissons and horses, and a number of prisoners.

We then drove the enemy to the Newmarket road, where finding them strongly fortified, we did not press them. Our loss is very small; the enemy's unknown. The brave Gen. GREGG died at the head of his troops.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 7.

President DAVIS returned to the capital yesterday morning on the Petersburgh train, from his visit to the South and the army of the Southwest. He returns in good health and excellent spirits, and speaks with confidence of the final result in Georgia.

FROM GEORGIA.

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 8.

We have news, cheering, very cheering, from North Georgia, which, for prudential reasons, we decline publishing. Let our readers be patient—day is breaking, and all will yet be right in the Empire State.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Great Speech of Gen. Carl Schurz at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Friday Evening, Oct. 7, 1864.

GEN. SCHURZ'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: To ascribe great effects to small, far-fetched, and merely incidental causes is a manner of explaining historical events which weak minds pass off and weaker minds take as an evidence of superior sagacity. Even in those cases where individuals are powerful enough to produce great commotions on their own private motives, such an historical theory is but rarely admissable; but where a nation acts upon the impulses of the popular heart, it is never so. There are those who find the origin of the great religious Reformation of the sixteenth century in the desire of some German ecclesiastics to get married. There are those who find the origin of the English Revolution in the meanness of one John Hampden, who refused to pay a few shillings of ship money. There are those who tell us that the French Revolution never would have happened but for the secret organizations of the Free Masons. Such ridiculous exhibitions of human ingenuity might amuse us had they not frequently exercised a most dangerous influence upon the actions of large classes of people; for even in our days there are those who pretend to find the origin of the great struggle which is now convulsing this country in a few Anti-Slavery tracts circulated by a few Abolitionists from New-England; and what is worse, there are many who are prepared to act upon that belief. True, the first origin of great developments is sometimes apparently small, but only apparently so. It requires an acorn fallen from an oak tree to make another oak tree grow. Ever so large a quantity of mustard seed will never do it. And even an acorn will not if it falls upon a rock. In order to make clear to our minds the true nature of the struggle in which we are engaged, you must suffer me to look back upon the original composition of American society. The men who established the first settlements in New-England were almost all plebeians—true children of the people. They had not abandoned their old homes merely for the purpose of seeking in the wilds of the New World a material fortune which the Old World had refused them. They were the earnest champions of a principle, and they left their native shores because there that principle was persecuted and oppressed. They sought and found upon the rocky soil of New-England a place where they could conform their social condition to their religious belief. Equal in their origin and social standing, inspired by the same motives, engaged with equal interest in the same enterprises, pursuing the same ends, and sharing the same fortunes—their instincts, however crudely developed, were necessarily all democratic. Their natural tendency was not to produce in the New World a social inequality, which in the Old World had heavily weighed upon them, but had never existed among themselves. Every institution they founded had in view the equality of the citizens, and by originating a system of public education for *all* the children of the people they endeavored to perpetuate that equality which originally was the characteristic feature of their society. It is true there was a great variety in their occupations: agriculture, handicraft, commerce, industry, learned professions: but all these occupations being equally respectable they produced no permanent distinctions in society, for what one might be another might become. Equality, and the democratic spirit arising from it, was the basis of their whole social and political organization. These tendencies they and their descendants carried all over the Northern States, and although the Puritans gradually dropped most of their religious and social peculiarities, and although they, as a race, became largely intermingled with other classes of people, yet those original tendencies pervaded the whole social and political system as a powerful leaven, and thus determined the character of Northern society and civilization. This is the spirit to which the North owes her thrift and industry, her education, her liberty, her progressive enterprise, her prosperity and her greatness. It was not so with the original settlers of the Southern country, especially Virginia. Some of them were actons of the noblest houses of England; they belonged to the privileged class at home. They went to the new country, those that were rich and powerful, in order to increase their wealth and power, and those that were poor and insignificant, in order to gain in the New World what they had been vainly striving to find in the Old. All were seeking new fortunes upon a new field of action. Such were the Cavaliers; and those who followed them were not permitted to forget here the difference of station which had separated them from their patrons at home. The aristocratic gradations of European society, naturally modified by the necessities of American life, were as much as possible imitated or rather retained, and the general tendency of things was more favorable to the preservation than to the abolition of social distinctions. This manifested itself clearly in the business enterprises of the New World aristocracy. Large landed estates were formed, the cultivation of which required the labor of a vast number of subordinates. Various ways were devised in which this labor could be made obligatory; a peculiar system of white serfdom was attempted, and everything seemed to concur in making the superiority of the few over the many a hereditary and permanent institution. This tendency fixed the character of Southern society and civilization. This is the spirit to which the South owes her domestic tyranny, her lack of enterprise, the poverty and ignorance of her masses, the slowness of her progress. It is probable—nay, it is almost certain—that the aristocratic character of Southern society would have been unable to maintain itself, and to impress its mark permanently upon their political institutions, had not the importation of a class of persons, of whom it was taken for granted that they had to labor not for themselves, but for others, furnished a welcome expedient. But for the introduction of Negro Slavery the aristocratic landholders of the South would not have succeeded in fastening upon any class of people the burden of obligatory labor; aristocracy would have lost its foundation, and been obliged to yield to the democratic spirit natural to the inhabitants of a new country. But in Negro Slavery is found a congenial element; Slavery was the soil which nourished and fostered and sustained the roots of aristocracy against the democratic breeze. I may remark here, by the way, that by tracing the aristocratic tendency of Southern society back to the Cavaliers who founded the settlements in Virginia, I do not mean to admit the ridiculous claim of the latter-day chivalry, that they are a superior race of people, and have all sorts of noble blood in their veins. Society became somewhat mixed, and among the proudest slave-barons of the day there are certainly a good many descendants of men who, if England had to dispose of them again, would be sent to Botany Bay instead of Virginia; [applause] while other Southern nobles may run up their pedigree to some speculative Yankee peddler. [Laughter.] What I mean to say is, that the character of the original settlers determined the character of social and political institutions, while subsequently these institutions in their turn determined the character of the inhabitants. I am also well aware that political doctrines were cultivated in the two groups of colonies and States which apparently contradict this representation, but only apparently, for in democracies practice frequently goes ahead of theory, while in aristocracies frequently theories are cherished the full realization of which would greatly disturb the society which cherishes them. Thus we trace in the first stages of American history two distinct currents—one running in the direction of social and political equality, and the other in the direction of permanent social and political distinctions—the one essentially democratic, the other essentially aristocratic. These currents were running smoothly side by side as long as they were kept asunder by the separate colonial Governments. But they became directly antagonistic as soon as by the organization of the different colonies into one republic a field of common problems was opened to them where they had to meet. Then the question arose, which of the two currents should determine the character of the future development of the American republic? and this question, meanwhile expanded to gigantic dimensions, is the one we have been so warmly discussing these forty or fifty years, and which we are now about to decide. [Applause.] Pardon me for having commenced my speech with the Pilgrim Fathers and the first settlers of Virginia. I desired to show that WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON and GERRIT SMITH are not altogether responsible for the great rebellion. [Applause.] And if you give me leave I will proceed to show that the Republican party is not altogether responsible for that event either. I may then arrive at some conclusions having a direct bearing upon the burning questions we have at present to solve. The struggle against Great Britain commenced, and the two great elements, the democratic and aristocratic, went harmoniously together. They had one great common problem to solve—that was the problem of the first historical period of the American people, the achievment of political independence, the foundation of the new American nationality, and like the defence of that incipient nationality against its enemies abroad. While struggling together for that common object, they had every conceivable inducement for going hand in hand. The natural antagonism had as yet but imperfectly disclosed itself. And, indeed, at that time there was another possibility of permanently harmonizing the conflicting elements. The spirit of the leaders, as well as the instincts of the masses, had risen above the range of ordinary feelings. The philosophy of the eighteenth century had made the statesmen of the revolution Anti-Slavery men on principle. The elevation of mind and the generous emotions nourished by that great struggle for liberty had confirmed them in their faith. They had expanded their desire for colonial independence into a broad assertion of the rights of human nature. From such convictions and impulses grew that grand platform of human liberty and equality—the Declaration of Independence. [Applause.] All their public acts relating to the subject are based upon the conviction that the abnormity of Slavery was to be put upon the course of ultimate extinction. Hence the great ordinance of 1787, and the legislation about the Slave trade. And, indeed, had that spirit continued to govern the destinies of this republic, Slavery would have been gradually abolished, the foundation of the aristocratic tendency would have been taken away, and the future development of the country would have been placed upon the solid and fertile ground of social and political harmony embodied in truly Democratic institutions. But this healthy development was suddenly interfered with—"by the Abolitionists," our opponents will say. No, not by the Abolitionists, for the general Abolition spirit of that period had brought Slavery near its death. No, it was interfered with by the invention of the cotton-gin; and strange enough, a progress in manufacturing industry worked a most deplorable reaction in moral and political ideas. Slavery, drooping in most of the States, became suddenly profitable, and the sordid greediness of gain crusted down in a great many hearts the love of principle. Slavery, instead of being an evil, a scourge and a disgrace, became suddenly a great economical, moral and political blessing. New theories of Government sprang out of this economical revolution, and the same system of social organization which a short time before had been the foulest blot on the American name, was suddenly discovered to be the corner-stone of Democratic institutions. Even ministers of Christianity joined in the frantic dance round the golden calf, and anointed the idol with the sanction of divine origin. [Applause.] Such was the interference which prevented the abolition of Slavery. Then the aristocratic character of Southern society was developed to a stronger and more obnoxious form. The old Cavalier element lost most of its best attributes; but its worst impulses found a congenial institution to feed upon, and out of the Cavalier grew the slave-lord. The struggle between the two antagonistic elements began now in earnest, and out of it grew the germs of the rebellion as an almost inevitable consequence. * * * The slave interest held the balance of power between the political parties of the country. In an evil hour, an evil hour indeed for this Republic, a political party inaugurated that most demoralizing, that most pernicious principle, that to the victors belong the spoils. And the slave power rose up and said, "Only to him I will give these things who falls down and worships me." And they fell down and worshipped in turn, but the "Democratic" party worshipped most. [Cheers.] To the victors belonged the spoils, and victory with the spoils could only be obtained by cooperation with and untiring subserviency to the slave power. This was one of those dark periods in our political history which may send a blush to every manly cheek, and make us almost doubt of the innate nobility of human nature. The fate of a democratic republic seemed almost decided by the self-degradation of freemen. What the united energy of the slave power might have vainly attempted, the inexhaustible obsequiousness of its Northern allies would have accomplished had there not been a residue of virtue in the people. But in the course of this struggle for absolute dominion the slave power showed one tendency which gave it an entirely new aspect. At the time when it had intrenched itself in its doctrine of State rights, and was about to try its strength in offensive operations, it raised the threat of separation, secession, disunion, in order to enforce its demands. And that cry remained ever since its staple threat; and, fostered and strengthened by Northern obsequiousness, it became its most formidable weapon. What did this cry mean? It meant this: "If you will not permit us to rule this nation, we are determined to ruin it." This cry was raised and reiterated again and again, long before you heard of a Republican party. Then the slave power established its disloyal character, its anti-national tendency. It was then—mark what I say—it was then the great Rebellion began. [Cheers.] The slave power, which fomerly had been only the adversary of an opposite element in the nation, became then the enemy of the nation itself. [Loud applause.] To be ruled by one who continually threatened to murder her—that was the situation of the American Republic. Then the Northern people had to struggle, not only for their rights and liberties, their dignity and prosperity, but in struggling against the pretensions of the slave power they fought for the life of American nationality. [Cheers.] By one of the most singular perversions of human logic, the party of the slave power called itself the National party. While it was admitted in the North that Freedom was national and Slavery was sectional, the party of freedom was stigmatized as sectional, the party of slavery eulogized as national. A party, the main body of which continually flourished the knife of the assassin over the head of the nation—that party national! A truly loyal and national man will never feel tempted even to threaten the life of the nation. [Applause.] The slave power disclosed its enmity to the nationality first by the threat, and then the earnestness of the threat by the attempt. At last, when under BUCHANAN's administration the assumptions and usurpations of the slave power culminated in the Dred Scott and Lecompton policy, the people of the North, the democratic element of the country, rose up, and at the election in 1860 it vindicated its liberties and its manhood. [Cheers.] It rescued the Republic from the grasp of an anti-democratic as well as anti-national power. Then the second great period of the history of the American people arrived as the crisis of its development. The first had solved the problem of achieving the foundation of the new nationality and defending it against its great enemy abroad; the problem of the second is to maintain the American nationality by defending it against its great enemy at home. [Applause.] The election of 1860 was a notice given to the slave power that the American nation meant no longer to live in cowardly fear of the murderous knife pointed at its heart by a set of imperious aristocrats, but that it meant to take its Government into his own hands. [Cheers.] This was the first grand uprising of the democratic spirit of the people against the absolute control of the slave power. The high-handed attempt of the latter to force the people to surrender the attributes of our Government, springing from the Northern spirit of equality, to the Southern spirit of aristocratic domination was foiled, and the slave power, seeing that its arrogated privilege to rule the nation was denied, began to execute its threat to ruin it. It withdrew at once into its doctrine of State rights, and, carrying it to the criminal extent of secession, struck its murderous blow at the life of the nation. It transferred the contest from the forum to the battle-field, and once more roundheads and cavaliers, democracy and aristocracy, meet each other in arms. [Cheers.] This is the history of the origin of this revolution. I call it a revolution, for it is

American nationality, could act otherwise without giving itself up, how are you to act, the defenders of American nationality? The answer would seem to every unprejudiced mind as plain as the question. Still, strange as it may appear at first sight, there is a difference of opinion. Only three lines of policy suggest themselves. The most feeble ingenuity could not invent any beyond these three. Either we must permit the slave aristocracy to isolate itself territorially as well as politically—that is, we must consent to the breaking up of the American nationality; or secondly, we must preserve our Union and nationality by striking down its enemies in arms, and by extinguishing the social and political agency which in its nature is disloyal and anti-national; or thirdly, we must invite the slave aristocracy back into the national organization, offering to it that supreme and absolute control of our national concerns without which it cannot insure its permanency in the Union. On the first proposition the people have already pronounced their judgment. To accept it was impossible. The question has been discussed thousands of times; and every enlightened mind, every true American heart, has always arrived at the same conclusion. Considerations of policy, national existence, safety, liberty, civilization, peace, all lead to the same result. The old cry, "The Union must and shall be preserved!" is not a mere watchword of party. It is the instinctive outcry of the deepest convictions of the immovable religious faith of the American mind. [Loud cheers.] This conviction, this faith, is proclaimed by the thunder of our artillery; it is confirmed by our victories; it is sealed with the blood of the people. This question is no longer open to discussion. [Continuous applause.] But the conflict between the two other propositions is the real point at issue in our present controversy. Our opponents may speak of tyranny, but the violence of their own denunciations gives the lie to their own assertions. [Applause.] It is dust thrown into the eyes of a deluded multitude. They may no longer have the courage to say that they are for Slavery; they are still base enough to say that they are not against it. [Cheers.] All their tirades and declamations hang loosely around this sentiment. The true issue divested of all its incidental questions, is this: A nation ruled by the slave power, or a nation governing itself. [Applause.] For the first they are ready to imperil victory, and peace, and Union; for the second, we are ready to destroy Slavery forever. [Enthusiastic cheers.] The second line of policy beforementioned has been consistently acted upon by the party holding the reins of government during this struggle. On some occasion President LINCOLN uttered the following words: "I am not controlling events, but events control me." These words, applicable, of course, only to the leading measures of policy, have been denounced and ridiculed as a confession of weakness; I see in them a sign of a just understanding of his situation. Revolutionary developments are never governed by the preconceived plans of individuals. Individuals may understand them, and shape their course accordingly; they may aid in their execution and facilitate their progress; they may fix their results in the form of permanent laws and institutions; but individuals will never be able to determine their character by their own conceptions. Every such attempt will prove abortive, and lead to violent reaction. A policy which is so controlled by the spirit of the times, and is based upon a just appreciation of circumstances, may, perhaps, not be very brilliant, but it will be safe, and, above all, eminently democratic. [Applause.] And I venture to suggest that a great many of those who indulge in the highest sounding figures of speech as to what great things they would do, if they had the power, would hardly be capable of conceiving so wise an idea as that which the President expressed in language so simple and so modest. [Loud applause.] And thus the Government has steadily followed the voice of events—slowly, indeed, but never retracing a step. Slowly, did I say? We are apt to forget the ordinary relations of time, at a moment when the struggle of a century is compressing itself into the narrow compass of days and hours. What was to be done, and what was done, is plain. I showed you how, after the establishment of the first colonies, the democratic spirit natural to view organizations failed to absorb the aristocratic element, on account of the introduction of Slavery. I showed you how the philosophy of the eighteenth century, and the lofty spirit of the Revolutionary period, failed in gradually abolishing Slavery, in consequence of an economical innovation. Those two great moments were lost; the full bearing of the question was not understood. But now the slave power itself made us understand it. Now at last Slavery rose in arms against our nationality. It defied us, for our own salvation, to destroy it. Slavery itself, with its defiance, put the weapon into our hands, and in obedience to the command of events, the Government of the Republic has at last struck the blow. Treason defied us, obliged us to strike it, and we struck it on the head. [Tremendous cheering.] The Government has not controlled events, but resolutely following their control, proclaimed the emancipation of the slave. MR. LINCOLN was not the originator of the decree, he was the recorder of it. The executors are the people in arms. [Loud applause. * * * * * Let us return to the crisis in which we are engaged. We went into the war for the purpose of maintaining the Union and preserving our nationality. Although it was the slave power which had attempted to break up the Union, we did at first not touch Slavery in defending the Union. No, with a scrupulousness of very doubtful merit, Slavery was protected by many of our leaders—especially one of them, who at that time held the highest military command, made it a special object not to hurt Slavery, while fighting against the rebellious slaveholder, and he exhausted all the resources of his statesmanship for that purpose. [Long continued laughter.] It is true, he exhausted at the same time the patience of the people. [Laughter.] That statesmanship threatened to exhaust all our military and financial resources; but if, indeed, it did threaten to exhaust the resources of the rebellion, the threat was very gentle. [Continued laughter and cheers.] You remember the results of that period of kid-glove policy, which the South found so very gentlemanly; reverse after reverse; popular discontent rising to despondency; ruin staring us in the face. The war threatened, indeed, to become a failure; and if the resolution of the Chicago Convention, which declared the war a failure, had special reference to the period when the distinguished candidate of the Democratic party was General-in-Chief, then, it must be confessed, the Chicago Convention showed a certain degree of judgment. [Shouts of laughter and applause.] Gradually it became clear to every candid mind that slavery, untouched, would constitute the strength of the rebellion; but that Slavery, touched, would constitute its weakness. The negro tilled the fields and fed its armies; the negro carried its baggage and dug its trenches; and the same negro was longing for the day when he would be permitted to fight for the Union instead of being forced to work for the rebellion. [Applause.] To oblige him to work for the rebellion instead of permitting him to fight for the Union would have been more than folly; it would have been a crime against the nation. [Loud cheers.] To give him his freedom, then, was an act of justice, not only to him, but to the American Republic. [Continued applause.] If the rebellious slave power had committed after the first six months of the war, it is possible that Slavery might have had another lease of life. But its resistance being vigorous and stubborn; and not only that, but its resistance being crowned with success, it became a question of life or death—the death of the nation or the death of Slavery. Then the Government chose. It chose the life of the nation by the death of Slavery; and the revolution rolled over the treasonable institution and crushed it wherever it found it. [Enthusiastic cheers.] Could an act which undermined the strength of the enemy, and in the same measure added to our own—could that be called diverting the war from its original purpose? Was not the object of the war to restore the Union? How, then, could we refrain from using for our purposes an element which was certain to contribute most powerfully to that end? Was it not the object of the war to make the Union permanent by restoring loyalty to the Union? But by what means in the world can loyalty be restored, if it is not by crushing out the element which upholds disloyalty and treason as its natural offspring? But if it is the opinion of our opponents that it was the original object of the war to lay the North helpless at the feet of the South, then it must be admitted the war is now much perverted from its original object (loud cheers). The matter stands clear in the light of experience. Every man who professes to be for the Union and shows any tenderness for an agency which is bound to destroy the Union, has in his heart a dark corner into which the spirit of true loyalty has not yet penetrated, (tremendous applause). And on the other hand, every man, whatever his previous opinions may have been, as soon as he throws his whole heart into the struggle for the Union, throws at the same time his whole heart into the struggle against slavery (cheers). Look at some of the brightest names which the history of this period will hand down to posterity: your own DANIEL S. DICKINSON, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, the venerable BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, the brave ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (tremendous cheers) and many thousands of brave spirits of less note. You cannot say that they were Abolitionists; but they are honestly for the life of the nation, because they are honestly for the death of Slavery, because they are honestly for the struggle for the Union. The Emancipation Proclamation is the true sister of the Declaration of Independence; it is the supplementary act: it is the Declaration of Independence translated from universal principle into universal fact. [Enthusiastic cheers.] And the two great State papers will stand in the history of this country as the proudest monuments not only of American statesmanship, American spirit and American virtue, but also of the earnestness and good faith of the American heart. The Fourth of July, 1776, will shine with tenfold lustre, for its glory is at last completed by the first of January, 1863. [Loud applause.] Thus the same logic of things which had driven the naturally disloyal slave aristocracy to attempt the destruction of the Union, impelled the earnest defenders of the Union to destroy Slavery. * * * * * * But the Emancipation Proclamation did us still another service. It is well known that at the beginning of the war not only the sympathies of the most powerful European Governments were against us, but that the sympathies of European nations were doubtful. Our armies were beaten, our prospects looked hopeless, and to the current running against us we had to offer no counterpoise. The nations of Europe looked across the ocean with anxious eyes, and asked: Will not now at last the great blow be struck against the most hideous abomination of this age? are they so in love with it that they will not even destroy it to save themselves? For you must know every European is a natural Anti-Slavery man. His heart, although burdened with many loads, has not been corrupted by the foul touch of that institution, which seems to demoralize everything that breathes its atmosphere. [Applause.] And when they saw, to their utter astonishment and disgust, that at first Slavery was not touched, their heart sunk within them, and they began to explain the reverses we suffered by the weakness of our cause. At last the Emancipation Proclamation came. A shout of triumph went up from every liberty-loving heart. Once more the friends of freedom in every hemisphere joined in a common sympathy. Once more the cause of the American people became the cause of liberty the world over. Once more our struggle was identified with the noblest aspirations of the human race. Once more our reverses found a response of sorrow in the great heart of mankind, and our victories aroused a jubilant acclaim which rolled around the globe. [Continued applause.] Do you remember the touching address of the workingmen of Manchester? While the instincts of despotism everywhere conspired against us; while the English aristocracy covered us with their sneering contempt; while the laboring men in England began to suffer by the stopping of the cotton supply, and the nobility and the princes of industry told them that their misery was our fault, the great heart of the poor man raise in its magnificence, and the English laborer stretched his hard hand across the Atlantic to grasp that of our President, and he said: All hail, Liberator! Although want and misery may knock at my doors, mind it not. I may suffer, but you be firm! Let the slave be free, let the dignity of human nature be vindicated, let universal liberty triumph! All hail! American people! we are your brothers. [Enthusiastic cheers.] And this sympathy did not remain a mere idle exchange of friendly feelings. That sympathy controlled public opinion in Europe, and that public opinion held in check the secret desires of unfriendly Governments. Mason and Slidell slink from ante-chamber to ante-chamber like ticket-of-leave men, [loud laughter] and they have written above every door the inscription, "No slavery here!" [Cheers.] No Government would dare to recognize the slaveholding Confederacy without loading itself down with the contempt and curses of the people. [Applause.] The irresistible moral power of a great and good cause has achieved for us victories abroad no less signal than the victories our arms achieved for us at home. Our arms will lay the enemies of the nation helpless at our feet, but emancipation has pressed the heart of the world to our hearts. [Loud cheers.] But our opponents are not moved by all this. They come with their most pitiable quibble, and I beg your pardon for answering that also. They say Your Emancipation Proclamation was nothing but wind after all. The proclamation did not effect the emancipation of the slaves. It is true, Slavery is not abolished by the proclamation alone, just as little as by the mere Declaration of Independence the British armies were driven away and the Independence of the Colonies established. But the declaration was made good forever by the taking of Yorktown, and I feel safe in predicting that our proclamation will be made as good forever by the taking of Richmond. [Great applause.] But there is one point at which all parallel with the Revolution fails. If in those times a person had proposed to make an anti-Independence man Commander-in-Chief, he would have been put into the madhouse, while in our days these are running around loose who seriously try to persuade the people to make an anti-emancipation man President of the United States. [Loud laughter and cheers.] * * * * * * *

We have to choose between two lines of policy, represented by two parties—the one fully appreciating the tendency of the movement, and resolutely following the call of the times, fully and honestly determined to achieve the great object of preserving the nation, and with consistent energy using every legitimate means necessary for that purpose; striking the rebellion by crippling the strength of the traitors, and restoring loyalty by stopping the source of treason; a party, not infallible indeed, but inspired by the noblest impulses of the human heart and impelled by the dearest interests of humanity; in full harmony with the moral laws of the universe, in warm sympathy with the humane and progressive spirit of our age. Let its policy be judged by its fruits; the heart of mankind beating for our cause, the once downtrodden and degraded doing inestimable service for our liberty as well as their own; the armies of the Union sweeping like a whirlwind over rebeldom, and the rebellion crumbling to pieces wherever we touch it, [loud cheers,] would it be wise to abandon a course of policy which, aside of our moral satisfaction, has given us such material guarantees of success? And what inducement is offered to us for leaving it? Is it a policy still clearer and more satisfactory to our moral nature? Is it success still more certain, a result still more glorious? Let us see what they present us. A party which does not dare to advance a single clear and positive principle upon which it proposes to act; a party which gives us nothing but a vague assurance of its fidelity to the Union, coupled with the proposition of stopping the war, which alone can lead to the restoration of the Union, giving us a platform which no candidate does not dare to stand upon, and a candidate who tacitly submits to the assertion of his supporters that he will be obliged to stand upon the platform; [laughter and cheers;] a party which was waiting two months for a policy, and then found its policy upset by events two days after it had been declared; a party floundering like a drunken man between a treacherous peace and a faithless war, between disunion that shall not be, and a kind of a union that cannot be; a party which is like a ship without compass and rudder, with a captain who declares that he will not do what he is hired to do, with a set of officers who swear that he shall do it, with a crew who were enticed on board by false pretences, and who are kept by the vague impression that there is something good in the kitchen, [peels of laughter,] and that vessel bound for a port which does not exist on the map. [Loud laughter and cheers.] Is not this picture true in every touch? And why all this wild confusion of ideas and cross-purposes? Why all these ridiculous absurdities in its propositions? Simply because that party refuses to stand upon the clear and irrevocable developments of history, and denies the stern reality of accomplished facts; because it repudiates the great and inexorable laws by which human events are governed; because it shuts its eyes against the manifest signs of the times; because, while pretending to save the Union, it protects the Union's sworn enemy; because it deems it consistent with loyalty to keep alive the mother of treason—in one word, because it insists upon saving Slavery in spite of its suicidal crime. [Loud cheers.] And to this most detestable monomania, it is ready to subordinate every other principle, every other interest, every other consideration of policy. To save Slavery, it threw all imaginable impediments in the way of every measure of the Government directed against the main strength of the rebellion; to save Slavery, it would rather have seen our armies doomed to defeat by weakness than strengthened for victory by the colored element; to save slavery it would rather have seen foreign governments interfere in favor of the rebellion than the heart of mankind attached to our cause by the glorious decree of liberty; to save slavery it insists upon interrupting the magnificent course of our victories by a cessation of hostilities, which would save the rebellion from speedy and certain ruin; to save slavery it is ready to to sacrifice the manhood of the people, and to lay them at the feet of the rebel aristocracy as humble suppliants for an ignominious rule. [Cheers.] And this rank madness you would think of placing at the helm of affairs in a crisis which will decide our future forever. I invite those of our opponents whose heads and hearts are not irretrievably wrapt in self-deception, to mount with me for a moment a higher watchtower than that of party. Look once more up and down the broad avenues of your history. Show me your men in the first great days of the Republic whose names shine with untarnished lustre—the men whom you parade in the foremost when you boast before the world abroad of your nation's greatness—there is not one of them who did not rack his brain to find a way in which the Republic could be delivered of the incubus of Slavery. But their endeavors were in vain. The masses of the people did not see the greatness of the danger; their eyes were blinded by the seductive shine of momentary advantage. Then at once began one of those great laws—by which human affairs right themselves—to operate. It is the law that a great abuse, urged on by its necessities, must render itself insupportable, and defy destruction. Slavery grew under your fostering care; with its dimensions grew its necessities. It asked for security at home, and what it asked was given. It asked for its share of what we held in common, and what it asked was given. It asked for the lion's share, and accompanied its demand with a threat, and what it asked was given. Then it asked all we held in common. It asked for a dictatorship, and the accompanying threat became a defiance. The people of the North rose up and said: "So far and no further!" Then Slavery, with fatal madness, raised its arm against the palladium which cannot be touched with impunity; it urged into our hands the sword of self-defence; with blind insolence it threw into the face of the nation the final challenge: Kill me or I will kill thee! The challenge could not be declined, the nation refused to be killed, and Slavery had the full benefit of its defiance. [Loud cheers.] Do you not see that this decree of self-destruction was written by a hand mightier than that of mortal man? And you will stand up against it? What are you about to do? Stop and consider. Slavery is dying fast. Its life is ebbing out of a thousand mortal wounds. Even its nearest friends in rebeldom are standing around its deathbed in utter despair; even they give it up. Hardly anything remains to be done but to close its eyelids and to write the Coroner's verdict: "Slavery, having challenged the American nation to mortal combat, killed itself by running madly unto the sword of its antagonist." [Great applause.] There it lies. And you—you will revive it? What? That you should have served it when it was in the fullness of its power, that, with a violent stretch of charity, we may understand, although it revolted our hearts. But to revive it when it is dying! To think of galvanizing into new life the hideous carcass whose vitality was extinguished by the hand of fate! To attempt to fasten anew and artificially upon the nation a curse of which for a century she longed in vain to be rid, and which at last is being wiped out by the great progress of providential retribution! To resuscitate and nurse to new power of mischief the traitress that fell in an attempt to assassinate the Republic! Revive slavery in the midst of the nineteenth century! Have you considered the enormity of the undertaking? Look around you! You see a great Republic purified of her blackest stain, which sent a blush of shame to her cheeks when the world abroad pointed to it; you see the heart of a noble people relieved of the galling burden of wrong and guilt; you see the nations of the world stretching out to us their brotherly hands and cheering us on with their inspiring acclamations; from the down-trodden and degraded on earth to the very angels in heaven you hear all good and generous hearts join in a swelling chorus of gratitude and joy, for at last the great iniquity is tumbling down, [enthusiastic cheers,] and now strike heaven and earth in the face, and revive it? Now poison the future of the Republic again, now imperil the life of the nation again, and revive it? Are you in earnest? Here we stand before an atrocity so appalling that we seek in vain for a parallel on the darkest pages of history; we search in vain the darkest corners of the human heart to find a motive or a reason that might excuse a crime so ridiculous for its folly, a folly so disgraceful for its wickedness. [Great applause.] But, thank God, it is impossible! [Tremendous cheers.] You think you can stem the irresistible current of events with your contrivances of political legerdemain; with your peace-cry, which is treason, and your war-cry, which is fraud; with your hypocritical protests against a tyranny which does not exist, and your artful imposition of a Union "as it was," and cannot again be. With these pigmy weapons you think you can avert the sweep of gigantic forces! Poor schemers, you might as well try to bring a railroad train running at full speed back to its starting point by putting your little heads against the locomotive. You might as well try to catch in your arms the falling waters of the Niagara in the midst of the cataract, to carry them back to their source. [Loud applause.] In vain you sacrifice your honor for what is infamous. In vain you jeopardize the life of the nation for what is dead! The doom of your cause is written in the stars. [Enthusiastic cheers.] If you love yourselves, and want to secure the repect of your children, then, I beseech you, leave the scandalous and hopeless task to the ignorant and brainless who may show as an excuse for the mad attempt the weakness of their minds, and those hardened villains who have become insensible to the secret lash of conscience as to the open contempt of mankind. But if you will not, then happy those of you whose names will sink into utter oblivion, for only they will escape the ignominious distinction of becoming a mark for the detestation of posterity. [Cheers.] Revive Slavery in the midst of the nineteenth century! And you dare to hope that the American people will aid in this crazy attempt—in this crime against justice, liberty and civilization—in this treason against future generations? You dare to expect the American nation to commit suicide that Slavery may live? Poor men, desist! You are undone. You do not seem to know that he must fall who appeals to the cowardice of the American people. [Enthusiastic applause.] Get out of the way of the nation who marches with a firm step and a proud heart after the martial drumbeat of her destiny. She feels that the struggle of ages compresses itself into the portentious crisis of this hour. It is for coming centuries she fights; and already she sees before her what was once only a patriotic dream rise into magnificent sunlit reality: Liberty! Liberty and Union! one and inseparable! now and forever! [Long-continued and enthusiastic cheering.]

FROM NEWBERN.

Arrival of the Dudley Buck—Prevalence of Yellow Fever—Deaths from the Disease.

The steam transport *Dudley Buck*, Capt. MERRIMAN, from Morehead City, North Carolina, via Fortress Monroe 24 hours, with 134 men of the Twenty fifth Massachusetts Regiment to United States Quartermaster, arrived here yesterday.

GEO. WHITMARSH, of Beverly, Massachusetts, and JOS. KENT, of New-York City, died of yellow fever on the passage. They were sick when they came on board, and were not seen until the vessel had put to sea; their effects can be had by those authorized by the same to receive them by applying to LUNT & BROS., No. 28 South-street, New-York.

There is no news from Morehead City of importance, except the prevalence of yellow fever, which very much interferes with the business of the military department in North Carolina. Many of the places of business in Newbern are closed. Among the recent deaths are Maj. LAWSON, Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery; Provost-Marshal Lieut.-Col. STONE, Third New-York Artillery; Surgeon BRANIGAN, One Hundred and Thirty-second New-York Volunteers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of first-class girls, with good reference, in City and country, private families, hotels, and first-class boarding houses, as first-class cooks, nurses, and family seamstresses; smart chambermaids and waitresses; also, laundresses who understand fluting, good plain cooks, washers, ironers, and smart girls for general housework. Employers will not be disappointed by favoring us with a call, at Mrs. Wesley's select Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS; one as nurse and seamstress, and who thoroughly understands taking the entire charge of an infant; the other to do chamberwork and assist with the washing, or would do cooking in a small private family; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as regular waitress; is also a good plain sewer. Excellent city references can be given by her employer in this city; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 61 West 29th-st.; wages not so much an object as a good home.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation in a small private family as chambermaid, or would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; can bring the best of City reference. Apply at No. 54 University-place, second floor, front room, over the livery stable.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, A situation; one as cook, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; has four years of the best of city references from the last place. Call at No. 109 East 13th-st., third door from 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as seamstress and to do light chamberwork; can cut and fit children's dresses; understands all kinds of sewing; will be found competent. Can be seen at No. 596, corner of 6th-av. and 35th-st., entrance on 35th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women a situation, one as first class cook; would assist in the washing; the other as first-class laundress and chambermaid; one who understands French fluting; best of City reference. Call at No. 123 West 26th-st. between 7th and 8th-avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young girls to live together, in a small private family; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class cook, in a respectable private family; she understands her business well; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 409 7th-av., between 36th and 36th-sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls—one as plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and to make herself generally useful; good City reference. To be seen for two days at No. 94 St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chamber maid and to do fine washing and ironing; has ten years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 148 7th-av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young English girl as waitress; is capable of taking charge of a dining-room; the best of reference given. Call at No. 638 6th-av., near 37th-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and to do plain sewing, or would do chamberwork and see to grown children; is used to children; good reference can be given. Call at No. 202 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT PROTestant young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; can produce the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 305 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; can give the very best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD FAMILY SEAMSTRESS, a situation in a private family; can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing-machine; also understands hair dressing; is willing to make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 569 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY NICE German girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has good recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and waitress; is capable of taking charge of a child; is a good seamstress, and would assist in the washing and ironing; has four years' reference from her last place, where she can be seen—No. 406 West 23d-st., three doors east of 10th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a small private family as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 78 West 20th-st., in the rear, near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses; good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant office, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl for chamberwork or waiting; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of city reference. Apply at No. 177 Lexington-av., near the corner of 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl, as child's nurse and do plain sewing, and make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 240 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL OF SIXTEEN, A situation as child's nurse, or wait on a lady; does light chamberwork; kind and attentive to children. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress; has the best of reference from her last place. Call, for 2 days, at 88 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION OR to cook, wash and iron; no objections to go to the country; City reference can be given. Apply at No. 240 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a good plain cook, and is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City references from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 100 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid, to assist with the washing and ironing, or as nurse; can do plain cooking; good City reference; can be seen at No. 193 East 13th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN A situation as housekeeper; perfectly competent as such, or would take charge of an invalid lady. Address A. B., No. 621 6th-av. Has no objection to travel.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to the country; city reference. Can be seen at No. 37 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference. Call at No. 123 West 33d-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference. Can be seen at No. 387 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist with fine washing and ironing; best of City references; can be seen for two days, at No. 18 West 27th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable girls, as chambermaid and assist with the washing; the other as waitress and chambermaid; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 55 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and nurse or chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 124 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN would do the washing of a few gentlemen or ladies; can do up clothes in the neatest style, with good reference. Call at No. 316 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as good cook, has the best of reference. Call for two days, at No. 18 Lexington-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 116 32d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required; has the best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at 155 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; also, the dairy; good City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 90 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of family or gentlemen; can give the best of reference, and will go out by the day. Call at No. 15 East 11th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, meat, pastry and game. Good city reference if required. Apply at No. 106 Laurens-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; good bread and biscuit baker; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 310 3d-av, between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and waiting, or assist in washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting; would go out by the day or week. Call at or address No. 80 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as infant's nurse in a private family; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 111 East 13th-st., fourth floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation to do chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 98 West 29th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman; is a first-rate cook; has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 207 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A COMpetent person qualified to take charge of a kitchen; good City reference given. Call at No. 203 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or to assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 252 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as waitress; fully understands her business; good City reference. Call at No. 100 West 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook, one who understands English, French and American thoroughly; can give the best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 16th-st., in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Scotch girl, as cook and to assist with washing and ironing; is a good plain cook; capable, willing and obliging, and has best City reference from her last place. Can be seen till suited, at No. 119½ East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth, or bring it up on a bottle; has the best of references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 153 East 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as seamstress; she thoroughly understands dressmaking, is a good plain sewer, and operates nicely on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 331 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PERSON, A situation as infant's nurse, or would take charge of two grown children; best of references given; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 39 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good City references. Inquire at present employer's, No. 138 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to cook, wash and iron, or do housework in a small family; the best of reference. Call at No. 114 7th-av., near 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble girl, as chambermaid and waitress, in a nice private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 54 Chrystie-st., near Canal-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH GIRL, in City or country; is a good cook and baker; first-rate laundress, or would do housework; has good reference. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook, washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 295 1st-av., in the dry goods store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing, in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 21 East 11th-st., corner 3d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as nurse; is capable of bringing up a baby by the bottle, or will take care of growing children, and assist in chamberwork; has no objection to the country or to travel; has the best of City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 515 3d-av., between 33th and 37th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can operate on machine; understands hairdressing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 99 West 55th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, A SITUATION in a private family; she is a good seamstress, and would have no objections to travel with a lady; understands hair dressing; has good reference from her last employer. Call at No. 86 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook and first rate washer and ironer, or as housekeeper in a respectable private family; has the best of City reference of nearly four years. Call at No. 54 Christy-st., near Canal-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF excellent cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, girls for housework, nurses, &c., for the City or country, for private families, hotels and boarding-houses, at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, AND TO assist in the washing and ironing; is capable of all kinds of cooking; has four years' reference from her last place, where she can be seen—No. 406 West 23d-st., three doors east of 10th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a small private family as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 78 West 20th-st., in the rear, near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses; good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant office, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl for chamberwork or waiting; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of city reference. Apply at No. 177 Lexington-av., near the corner of 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl, as child's nurse and do plain sewing, and make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 240 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL OF SIXTEEN, A situation as child's nurse, or wait on a lady; does light chamberwork; kind and attentive to children. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress; has the best of reference from her last place. Call, for 2 days, at 88 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION OR to cook, wash and iron; no objections to go to the country; City reference can be given. Apply at No. 240 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a good plain cook, and is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City references from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 100 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid, to assist with the washing and ironing, or as nurse; can do plain cooking; good City reference; can be seen at No. 193 East 13th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN A situation as housekeeper; perfectly competent as such, or would take charge of an invalid lady. Address A. B., No. 621 6th-av. Has no objection to travel.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to the country; city reference. Can be seen at No. 37 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference. Call at No. 123 West 33d-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference. Can be seen at No. 387 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist with fine washing and ironing; best of City references; can be seen for two days, at No. 18 West 27th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable girls, as chambermaid and assist with the washing; the other as waitress and chambermaid; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 55 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and nurse or chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 124 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN would do the washing of a few gentlemen or ladies; can do up clothes in the neatest style, with good reference. Call at No. 316 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as good cook, has the best of reference. Call for two days, at No. 18 Lexington-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION B

DRY GOODS.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,)
LINENS, TABLE and PIANO COVERS,
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS
AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY.
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES!!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-st.,)
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY,
Undergarments, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties. &c., &c.,
at a still further reduction, owing to competition and the great fall in gold.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

OPENING OF FALL CLOAKS,
ON MONDAY, OCT. 10, at
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
At Retail, Monday, Oct. 10, a full assortment of latest Paris styles
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FURNISHING GOODS, UNDER-CLOTHING, ROBES DE CHAMBRI, BREAKFAST ROBES, &c., &c., ready made and made to order,
AT MODERATE PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES!
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
Of every description, at a further large reduction, owing to competition and the great fall in gold.
Also at stores Nos. 255 and 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS.
Also low-priced dress silks at a further reduction, owing to competition and the fall in gold.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS
AT
REDUCED PRICES.

LINEN SHEETING,	COTTON SHEETING,
PILLOW LINENS,	PILLOW MUSLINS,
SHIRTING LINENS,	SHIRTING MUSLINS,
TABLE LINENS,	PERCALES,
TABLE-CLOTHS,	MADAPOLAMS,
NAPKINS,	INDIA TWILL,
TOWELS,	WHITE GOODS,
TOWELINGS,	QUILTS,

of the best Barnsley, Scotch, Irish, French, German and Domestic manufacture.
BLANKETS.
Foreign and Domestic, of every quality and all sizes, for Cradles, Cribs and Beds.
FLANNELS.
Welsh, Patent Unshrinkable, Saxony-Swanskin, Gauze and Shaker, from ¾ to 2½ yards wide. Also, a fine assortment of Canton Flannels, both English and American manufacture, at low prices.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
consisting of the newest styles of Plain, Figured and Striped Reps, for Furniture, Covering and Curtains.

RIDEAUX REPS,	SATIN DAMASKS,
WOOL TERRYS,	BROCATELLES,
PLUSHES,	PLAIN SATINS,
PRINTED LASTINGS,	SILK TERRYS,
PIANO COVERS,	COTTELINES,
TABLE COVERS,	LACE CURTAINS,
CURTAIN BORDERINGS,	TASSELS and CORD,
CHINTZES,	LOOPS.

Curtains made and put up on the shortest notice and in the best manner. Also,
SHADES,
of all kinds, for stores or private houses, hung promptly. Shade Materials, Shade Fixtures, &c., &c., in great variety.
The undersigned are prepared to show the best assortment of the above-mentioned Goods in the City, and are offering them to their Retail Trade at greatly-reduced rates.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, 274 BOWERY.
ARE NOW OFFERING AT A
REDUCTION OF FROM 30 TO 60 PER CENT.,
THEIR MANNIFICENT STOCK OF
NEW AND FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,
BASQUES,
SACKS,
CIRCULARS, and
JACKETS.
ALSO,
LONG AND SQUAR BROCHE, CASHMERE, BERLIN AND WOOLEN SHAWLS.
ALSO,
A most complete stock of
MOURNING CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON, No. 274 Bowery.

DRY GOODS AT GOLD VALUE!
CARTAN, PLUNKETT & McCULLOUGH
will offer to-day
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,
an entirely new selection, and purchased at the AUCTION SALES OF THE PAST WEEK,
at prices below the corresponding
REDUCED VALUE IN GOLD,
ALSO,
a large and attractive stock of
LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE WOOL PLAID SHAWLS,
entirely new designs.
STELLA SHAWLS, FROM MEDIUM TO THE FINEST GRADES.
A very choice selection of
MOURNING SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE.
CALICOES AND DOMESTICS REDUCED FULLY FORTY PER CENT.
Call and examine.
CARTAN, PLUNKETT & McCULLOUGH,
No. 280 BOWERY,
OPPOSITE STANTON-ST.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS,
AT GAYNOR'S.
The largest and most elegant assortment of
CORSETS AND SKIRTS
ever offered in New-York.
Also, a magnificent variety of
FRENCH BALMORAL TRIMMED SKIRTS,
for the coming season.
SAME AS WORN IN PARIS,
wholesale and retail.
GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway, between 6th and 9th sts.
N. B.—Prices less than gold value.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION.
We will offer TO-DAY
OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS
at a reduction of thirty per cent. from FORMER PRICES.
We would call the
ATTENTION OF LADIES
to the above, as the stock is now replete with all the NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE.
CARTAN, PLUNKETT & McCULLOUGH,
No. 280 Bowery,
Opposite Stanton-st.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
RIBBONS! RIBBONS!! RIBBONS!!!
FROM AUCTION!!!
SCOTCH PLAID, PLAIN and BROCHE BONNET and SASH RIBBONS from narrow to broadest widths, BELOW GOLD PRICES.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ GRAND, and No. 66 ALLEN-ST.
☞ Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
OUR BONNET SILK VELVETS,
PLAIN AND PLAID SILKS, CORDED SILKS, UNCUT VELVETS, are all below last year's prices.
Full line of PLAID SILK VELVETS, CHEAP MILLINERY LACES, VEILS, &c., &c.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ GRAND, and No. 66 ALLEN-ST.
☞ Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
THE VERY BEST LADIES' KID GLOVES,
(full line,) Alexandre's, cheap.
Also, New Designs in Cloth, Thibet and Cashmere, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., bargains.
Auction lots of Embroideries, Linen Handkerchiefs, Woolen Hoods, Socks, Sontags, Nubias, &c.—all below regular prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
FULL LINES OF SCARLET PLAID AND COLORED SILK RIBBON VELVETS.
NEW DRESS-TRIMMINGS, BUGLE GIMPS, CLOAK AND DRESS ORNAMENTS, &c., &c.
100 Cartoons of New French FLOWERS, OSTRICH FEATHERS, &c., &c., ready MONDAY.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ GRAND-ST.
Entrance to these Departments, No. 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,
NEW SILK BEAVER BLOOMERS,
IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE SHAPES!!
NEW FELT BLOOMERS, TURBANS, CAPS, HATS, BONNETS, &c., at 44c., 56c., 75c., $1 and upward.
The cheapest and largest stock in this City, without exception.
Our STRAW GOODS are clearing at 50 cents on the dollar.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ GRAND, and 66 ALLEN-ST.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
Has opened an elegant assortment of FRENCH CLOAKS, selected by herself from the first houses in Paris, No. 1,142 Broadway, one door above 26th-st.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.
STRANG & ADRIANCE
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Would respectfully invite attention to their extensive AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS,
Large additions having been made to their stock, by purchases at the recent great auction sales, they are prepared to offer
GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
At prices as low, or lower, than can be found elsewhere
BUYERS are assured that the
REDUCTION IN PRICES IS REAL.
FALL AND WINTER
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
In all the new styles.
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.

M. GREGG
has now opened a large assortment of
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS
OF THE LATEST PARISIAN STYLES.
ALSO,
OPERA AND RECEPTION CLOAKS,
AT NO. 19 5TH-AV.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
FROM THE LARGE AUCTION SALES OF THE WEEK.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
DRESS GOODS.
TWO DOLLAR BL'K and COLORED SILKS, only $1 25.
One Dollar and Fifty Cent COLORED SILKS, only $1.
Three Dollar FRENCH MERINOES, only $2.
Two Dollar and Fifty Cent MERINOES, only $1 75.
Two Dollar and a Quarter MERINOES, only $1 50.
Two Dollar and Fifty Cent EMPRESS CLOTHS, only $1 50.
Two Dollar EMPRESS CLOTHS, only $1 25.
Two Dollar and a Half TARTAN PLAIDS, only $1 75.
Two Dollar TARTAN PLAIDS, only $1 25.
Dollar POPLINS, now offering at 60 cents.
Seventy-five Cent POPLINS, at 45 cents.
NEW DELAINES at 38., sold recently at 58.
DOMESTIC GOODS.
4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS at 40c., former price, 55c.
4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS at 35c., former price, 50c.
7-8 BLEACHED MUSLINS at 25c., former price, 40c.
PAPER CAMBRIC, all colors, 20c., former price, 35c.
CORSET JEANS, all colors, (for waist-linings,) at 30c., old price, 50c.
ALL THE BEST PRINTS from 25c. to 35c. a yard.
ALSO,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Blankets, Linens, Table Damasks, Hosiery and Gloves, &c., at a great reduction in prices.
LADIES will find the above REDUCED PRICES a reality, as all the goods advertised have been purchased in the auction-room during the week for cash, and we intend to offer them at retail at lower prices than most of the wholesale houses are getting for the same goods.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 BOWERY, near HOUSTON-ST.

R. H. MACY
IS MAKING
STILL GREATER REDUCTIONS
IN THE PRICE OF DRY GOODS.
LARGE STOCK OF WHITE GOODS.
LARGE STOCK OF DOMESTIC GOODS.
LARGE STOCK OF FLANNELS.
LARGE STOCK OF LINEN GOODS.
LARGE STOCK OF CURTAIN DRAPERIES.
Have been marked way down, many nearly one-half, as, for instance:
Best Canton Flannels, former price 75.—now 48.
All Wool Flannels, former price 75.—now 48.
4-4 Fine Bleached Muslins, 2s. 6d., 3s. and 40 cents. Former prices, 4s. 6d., 5s. and 6s. a yard.
LARGE STOCK LINEN HDKFS,
LARGE STOCK LACE GOODS,
FINE STOCK EMBROIDERIES,
SPLENDID STOCK MILLINERY GOODS,
at a great reduction.
Linen Hdkfs., $1 50 a dozen; former price, $2 50.
Linen Hdkfs., $3 a dozen; former price, $5.
MAGNIFICENT STOCK RIBBONS,
FULL STOCK NOTIONS,
SPLENDID STOCK HOSIERY,
FULL STOCK GLOVES,
LARGE STOCK UNDERWEAR,
ALL MARKED DOWN.
4-Cord Edge Ribbons reduced from $2 25 to $1 38.
5-Cord Edge Ribbons reduced from $2 75 to $1 75.
Iron Frame Cotton Hose reduced from $1 to 50c.
AND ALL OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION.
Our Kid Gloves, warranted equal in quality to any Kid Gloves in the City, reduced from $2 75 to $2.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

TUCKERS' SUPERB
BRIDAL SETS,
AND
BRIDAL VAILS.
Flowers traceable to life,
Novelties in Feathers. Beautiful felt and Beaver hats, 759 Broadway.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
EIGHT FIFTY-EIGHT BROADWAY, (No. 858.)
Catalogues of the entire assortment sent per mail, with samples of Crape, Silks, Chintz, and Grass Linens, Pineapple Goods, &c., constantly on hand. Shawls, Scarfs, elegant China lacquered articles, Fans, Fancy Novelties, Curiosities, American Indian Articles, Shakers' Work, wholesale and retail.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY, have made great reduction in their entire stock:
Val Laces, from 12c. and upward; Black Thread Veils, from $3 and upward; Points, Capes, Barbes, Coiffures, &c. Also, Ribbons, Cloak Ornaments, Gimps, Embroideries, &c., &c., to which they invite special attention.

POLITICAL.

TWELFTH WARD UNION MEETING AT YORKVILLE.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, at 7½ o'clock, the Union men of the Twelfth Ward, will meet at the corner of 3d-av. and 86th-st., on the occasion of raising a banner for LINCOLN and JOHNSON, and our State candidates, FENTON and ALVORD, ALBERGER and FORREST.
Besides other gentlemen, the following are expected to speak:
Hon. A. WAKEMAN,
D. W. DODGE, and
D. M. CAMPBELL, Esqs.
The Glee Club and a Band of Music will be in attendance. Let the meeting be worthy of the banner and the cause.
EDGAR KETCHUM,
HORATIO P. ALLEN,
THADDEUS B. WAKEMAN,
THEO. P. ANDERSON,
WM. E. WARING,
Committee.

THERE WILL BE A GENERAL RATIFICATION meeting of the Yorkville Lincoln and Johnson Association and banner raising on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, at 7½ o'clock, on 3d-av., corner 86th-st. The Twelfth Ward and Nineteenth Ward Associations are cordially invited, as such, to take part in the proceedings of the evening. Addresses by Hon. Abram Wakeman, E. W. Dodge, Esq., D. M. Campbell, Esq., J. J. Couch, Esq., and others.

NOTICE—THE MEMBERS OF THE TFWENTY-SECOND WARD INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC CLUB are requested to attend at their rooms, corner 46th-st. and 6th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, as business of importance is to be transacted.
M. FLANAGAN, J. PRIOR, } Secretaries. G. MALONE, Pres.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY UNION CONVENTION met Friday evening, Oct. 7, at No. 101 Avenue D, and nominated JAMES R. TAYLOR for Assembly in Twelfth Assembly District.

FLAGS!—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. ALL sizes on hand. ANNIN & CO., manufacturers, No. 99 Fulton-st., corner of William-st., New-York. Established 1847.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.
From this date this Company will issue no more checks of any denomination in making change for passengers, but will sell twelve tickets for $1, at their office, corner of Broadway and 39th-st.; office of 7th-av. line, corner 7th-av. and 37th-st.; office of 4th-av. line, corner Lexington-av. and 32d-st., and at the office of the 8th-st. and Greenpoint line, corner Avenue B and 16th-st.; also, from the Company's starters at the South, Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries.
Single fare, 10 cents. No half fare.
CHESTER LAMB,
President N. Y. Consolidated Stage Co.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reopened, under efficient military protection: no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.
Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with my new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.
Through on schedule time.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF NEW-YORK, who have stocks or parts of stocks of dry goods, boots and shoes, crockery or any kind of merchandise to dispose of at auction, will find in GILBERT & SAMPSON, of Chicago, facilities which are not excelled by any auction house west of New-York City. Their location is the best, and their rooms the most spacious and best adapted to auction sales of any to be found. They have had long experience in their business, and are thoroughly acquainted with all kinds of goods. The best of New-York references given.

THE PRICES OF COMBS REDUCED, and broken combs, opera and eye-glasses, fans, parasols and jewelry repaired at Comb Store, No. 947 Broadway, and No. 177 5th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city to purchase cheap and well finished Mantels is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, by order of the Orphans' Court of Monmouth County, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises. Being the estate of the late Samuel Parker, at Black Point, containing 110 acres of Upland, and about the same of Sedge Meadow; bounded on the North by the North Shrewsbury River, East by the South Shrewsbury River, and on the South and West by the public roads. On the premises are two good dwelling houses, with necessary out-buildings; peach and apple orchards, asparagus and strawberry beds, ice pond, &c. It is mostly tillable and noted for early market culture; has about 15 acres of woodland.
This property is situated directly opposite the Highlands of Navesink, and commands a splendid view of the ocean, rivers, &c. There are numerous fine building sites on the rivers which can be made exceedingly valuable.
The Sandy Hook and Sea Shore Railroad is now being built opposite this place, and there is daily communication by steamboat and railroad; by steamboat Jesse Hoyt, to Red Bank, six miles from this place, and by steamboat Meta to Port Washington, one mile from the place, both from foot of Murray-st., North River. Terms made known on day of sale.
For particulars, apply to Mrs. M. L. PARKER, on the premises, or to N. L. BRUNDAGE, Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall st., New York.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS
FOR SALE
By ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—40 LOTS IN ONE PLOT, BEAUTIfully located in the City of Brooklyn, between Fulton and Division avs., worth $400 each; will take $250; $100 cash; $150 on Bond and Mortgage.
P. C. ANTHONY,
No. 343½ Pine-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HOUSE for..... $27,000
A good three-story high-stoop house for..... 8,500
A four-story high-stoop brick house for..... 15,000
A three-story high-stoop brick house for..... 6,500
Apply to S. F. IRELAND, No. 5½ Pine-st., room No. 12.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AND lot on the west side of Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, with store on Furman-st; lot 25 feet 3 inches by 150 feet. House contains all modern improvements, and is in perfect order; yard in high state of cultivation. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars apply to JOHN BLISS, No. 26 Burling-slip, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 75 ACRES choice land, plain farm-house and out-buildings, situate at Pleasant Plains Station, Staten Island Railroad, west end of Staten Island, the property of Edward Wier, deceased. For particulars apply to G. R. WIER, on the premises, or EDWARD WIER, 80th-st., near 2d-av., Yorkville.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A LARGE, convenient dwelling, with all modern improvements and in complete repair, with thirteen acres of fine land, outbuildings, shade and fruit trees, one hour by railroad from this city and ten minutes' walk from the new station at Woodbridge, N. J. Possession immediately. Price $12,500. Apply to W. B. DIXON, Hoffman Fire Insurance Company, No. 193 Broadway.

$20,000.—FIRST-CLASS FARM OF 200 acres, fine location, on the New-Haven Railroad; one of 60 acres, $8,000; one of 80 acres, $12,000; one in Rockland County, of 60 acres, $6,000; one of acres, $6,500; one of 40 acres, $5,000; one near depot, in New-Jersey, of 30 acres, $6,000; one of 50 acres, $8,500. All with good improvements, fruits, &c.
S. F. IRELAND, No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, a neat cottage in Irvington, N. J., very pleasantly situated at the terminus of the Newark and Clinton Railroad; 13 rooms. For further particulars, inquire of J. ERHARDT, on the premises, or No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR RENT—FIRST-CLASS FARMS and country seats, desirably located at Mamaroneck, Rye, Portchester, Greenwich and Stamford, (several fronting on the Sound,) from 3 to 200 acres, at prices from $2,500 to $40,000. S. F. IRELAND, No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW BRICK HOUSES, three-stories basement and undercellar; high brownstone stoops, complete with furnace, range, baths, waterclosets, marble wash-basins, &c. On 93d st., west of 3d-av. Location one of the most pleasant on the island. Terms easy. GEO. W. BEALE, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, several handsome brick houses, in perfect order, and with all modern improvements; in good locations, west of 8th-av. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., near 34th-st.

10 FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS IN Cornwall, Orange County, one 200 acres, 160, 105, 75, 60, 50, 34, 10, 1 acres, fine buildings, first quality of land, fruit of all kinds, on the Hudson River, for sale cheap. P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st., corner Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE front house and lot on Madison-av.; corner house, with stable attached; the house is in first-rate order, rescoed and painted throughout. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, ENGlish basement house, brick, 41st-st., near 6th-av.; high stoop brick house, 48th-st., near Broadway. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., near 34th-st.

FLEWELLYN PARK.—STRANGERS WISH Ling to visit Llewellyn Park can obtain cards of admission at T. B. MERRICK & SONS, No. 70 William-st. New-York; or BAILEY & EVERITT'S, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story brick house, No. 166 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries; containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 58 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.; has been put in good order and immediate possession may be had. Apply on the premises, or of T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 61 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON THE NORTH SIDE of 143d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Also three newly-built frame houses on the north side of 112th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., well rented. Price $3,500 each. Inquire of CHAS. MOTT, No. 192 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT $3,000—A BARGAIN, THE three story brick house No. 35 17th-st., Brooklyn, 20 feet by 32, lot 90; also a brick store and dwelling on 5th-av. Brooklyn. Price $3,000 Enquire of GEO. HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—6 FIRST-CLASS brick houses, 3 stories and high basements, on 126th-st., ready for immediate occupancy; 125th-st. is 100 feet wide, sewered and lighted. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st., or J. C. SAUNDERS, No. 13 Chambers-st.

OWING TO THE SCARCITY OF HOUSES in New-York, I am having a constant demand for village and city property. Parties having cottages, country seats or farms for sale, will call on GEORGE R. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

$6,700. FOR SALE CHEAP—THE BRICK dwelling-house and lot, No. 123 Amity-st. Lot 100x23, with side alley-way, desirable for building on the rear. Cash, $1,700. Inquire of G. W. DEAN, No. 26 Stanton-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—POSSESSION immediately. A three-story brick house, near Dr. Cuyler's Church, in first-rate order; contains the modern improvements. For cards of Admission, apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 8. No commissions allowed.

LOT WANTED—IN TENTH, ELEVENTH OR Seventeenth Wards; a lot 25 or 30x100, with or without improvements. Address by note G. C. KING, No. 100 Broadway, stating location, price, terms, &c.

FOR SALE—NO. 25 MANGIN-ST.; ALSO, four new four-story houses, with stores, on 3d-av. corner of 113th-st., and two on 3d-av., between 117th and 118th sts. Apply to LOPER & DAVIS, corner of 1st-av. and 36th-st.

A BEAUTIFUL FARM OF TWENTY Acres, for sale or exchange, in the garden of New-Jersey; also, a pretty cottage in Rahway. Inquire of GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN-STONE HOUSES, four stories; ready for occupying; location splendid; Nos. 236 and 238 East 50th-st. Inquire of JOHN GLASS, owner, No. 830 2d-av.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, SEVERAL BEAUtiful places with from one to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, several small houses at Harlem from $2,000 to $4,000 each. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, 442 8th-av., 34th-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NO. 214 EAST BROADway and No. 203 Division-st. Inquire at No. 214 East Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—TO RENT, IN A GOOD NEIGHBORhood in New-York City, a house, unfurnished or furnished; or would purchase the furniture, entire or in part, and pay cash for the same. Address, stating particulars of location and size and rent of house, to A. B., Broadway Post-office, No. 422 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM NOV. 1 TO MAY 1, a furnished house, English basement or high stoop, on or near the 5th-av. The house will be kept in the best order, as there are no children. Adaress Box No. 5,649, Post-office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE, NOT ABOVE FIRST loft, between Chambers and Pearl sts.; prefer side streets to Broadway. Address, giving terms and full particulars, Box No. 1,287 Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE IN A RESPECTable neighborhood. The same will be either hired or purchased. Address A., Box No. 1,409 Post-office, New-York.

HOUSE WANTED.—THE WHOLE OR PART of a house by a gentleman and wife, without children. Address Box No. 78 Brandreth House, corner Canal-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—AN OFFICE IN WALL-ST., BEtween Broadway and William-st., for which a liberal price will be paid. Address Box 1,733 Post-office.

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES—Large and small sizes, for sale at 20 per cent. less than other manufacturers. Also, two second-hand safes, for sale cheap, at the New-York Burglar Safe Company's, No. 82 Maiden-lane.

TO LET.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A first-class high-stoop stone front house on 19th-st. a corner and near the Clarendon, will rent the third floor, consisting of two large and two small or single rooms, two large dressing-rooms and abundant closets and water-closet, to one or more single gentlemen till May 1, without meals; rooms all light and very pleasant. Price for the floor, $150 for the season; coal, if used in the grates, extra. House is warmed by furnace. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT, LOW, IN BROOKLYN, AND every convenience, five three-story brick houses, south side Butler-st., between Hoyt and Bond sts., with parlor, kitchen and three bedrooms each floor, with water and gas, &c.; rent $12 monthly. Apply on premises to M. WALSH, or Office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York, about 12 o'clock.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent, furnished and unfurnished houses, containing gas and all modern improvements; delightful situation for Winter or Summer; good neighborhood. Apply at Room No. 11, No. 132 Broadway, or B. BRADLEY, No. 362 Broadway.

TO LET—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, WITHIN FIVE minutes' walk of the South 7th-st ferry, part of a house, consisting of basement, parlor, and four bedrooms; will be let furnished or unfurnished; or the furniture will be sold cheap for cash. Apply for one week in the store at No. 177 Grand-st, New-York.

TO LET—FROM NOV. 1, THE STORE, CELLAR and first loft (separate if required) in the substantial building corner Trinity-place and Thames-st; 32 feet wide, 67 feet deep. Apply to H. J. OVERMANN, No. 119 Pearl-st., (Hanover-square.)

TO LET—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, A residence with five acres of land; house containing all of the modern improvements, plenty of fruit, &c. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE house, furnished or partially furnished, easy of access to the City. Address, with location, rent, &c., K., Box No. 530 Post-office.

TO LET—TO A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, part of a furnished house, pleasantly located in Brooklyn, near the ferries; immediate possession; rent moderate. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO RENT, CHEAP—A PLEASANT FURNISHed office, with or without privilege of a larger one adjoining. Apply to HOWELL COLOR COMPANY, No. 111 Nassau-st.

SEVERAL FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET at Yonkers. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 104 WAVERLEY-place, and furniture for sale cheap.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, child and nurse, in a private family or first-class boarding-house; location between 4th and 6th avs., and above 14th-st.; an entire second floor preferred; rooms must be well furnished, and table first-class. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 3,716 New-York Post-office.

A FAMILY CAN HAVE BOARD AND THE comforts of a home at moderate rates, a short distance from the City, accessible in one hour by horse-cars from Hoboken. Address, stating where an interview can be had, HOMESTEAD, Box No. 146 Times Office.

VERY HANDSOME ROOMS, WITH OR without partial board, may be had at No. 38 University-place, by two or three gentlemen. Good references required.

MUSIC.—A LADY TEACHER OF THE PIANOforte desires to exchange instruction in the same for the comforts of a home. References required. Address F. Y. Z., Box No. 177 Times Office.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE second floor, unfurnished, pantries between, hot and cold water, with or without board. Apply at No. 222 West 14th st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, two children and nurse in a private family. Address with full particulars, G. R. S., Box No. 149 Times Office.

BOARDING.—PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRES TO let neatly furnished suites of rooms; also rooms for single gentlemen; good table; dinner at 6. 34 West 29th-st.

WANTED—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, in a private family, by a gentleman and wife. Address EMERSON, Box No. 149 Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO or three rooms, furnished, with board, to gentlemen on reasonable terms. Call at No. 55 West 28th-st.

NO. 53 EAST 28TH-ST.—A PLEASANT PARlor and room adjoining, on second story front, to let, with board. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 P. M.

BROOKLYN.—A ROOM, OR SUITE OF ROOMS at No. 16 Clinton-st., convenient to ferries.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OCTOBER NUMBER NOW READY
OF THE
UNITED STATES SERVICE MAGAZINE.
CONTENTS:
I. PHILANTHROPY AND THE WAR.
II. SIGNIFICANCE OF MILITARY TITLES.
III. GREAT BATTLES IN HISTORY, No. 2.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY OCT. 11, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PRESENTATION CONCERT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—NATURAL CURIOSITIES—PHENOMENA, &c. AFTERNOON: ELVORA; or, THE ROSE OF CASTILE. EVENING: RUTH OAKLEY.

WALLACK'S—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

WINTER GARDEN—COMEDY OF ERRORS—LOVE IN LIVERY.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—JACK CADE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

IRVING HALL—THE TURKISH WEDDING.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

The Times Review of McClellan.

Revised from the series of articles published during the months of February, March and April last. A most effective Campaign Document. For sale at the *Times* Counting Room. Price 25 cents per copy.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The military situation this morning presents a cheering aspect from every quarter. Gen. GRANT gives the official results of the battle of Friday last, when the rebels attacked the Tenth Corps. The enemy were ultimately driven back to their main line of intrenchments, and our troops hold precisely their former position. The rebels captured eight guns; but paid for it in a loss of over one thousand killed and wounded. The rebel papers claim a victory, but very cautiously refrain from stating what advantages of position they gained. Gen. SHERIDAN is retiring down the valley, and had reached Strasburgh yesterday. But he stopped there long enough to administer a most thorough defeat to the rebel cavalry which had followed him, under a new-fledged leader, by the name of ROSSER. MERRITT and CUSTER, with their divisions, charged this force, completely routing it, capturing eleven pieces of artillery, 350 prisoners, forty-seven wagons and ambulances, among which was the headquarters equipage of four of the rebel Generals—ROSSER, LOMAX, NICKHAM and POLLARD. Gen. SHERIDAN will now receive his supplies by way of the Manassas Gap Railroad to Strasburgh. Gen. SHERMAN telegraphs from Kenesaw Mountain that HOOD has fallen back from the line of the railroad to Dallas, and that he is being narrowly watched. The railroad is being rapidly restored, and SHERMAN says his army is amply supplied, and in in capital spirits. We have files of Richmond papers as late as the 8th. They claim a victory in the fight of last Friday, but otherwise are very doleful in tone. JEFF. DAVIS has returned to Richmond.

The "*Christian Sun*," a paper published at Weldon, N. C., says: "We think there is little or no doubt that a fleet is now forming between Norfolk and Old Point to attack Wilmington. Among the number of vessels seen by our informant, there are two very formidable monitors. That an attack at an early day upon Wilmington is contemplated, we feel almost certain, and hope the authorities may be fully prepared for it."

A colored barber, named DREW, who for some time past has been acting as steward on board the rebel flagship on James River, arrived in Washington yesterday. He says the rebel fleet in the James comprises seven vessels—three ironclads and four wooden vessels. The iron-clads mount four guns each, and the wooden vessels two guns each None of the vessels have more than half their full complement of men.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the *Hansa* at this port, of the *Jura* at Quebec, and of the blockade-runner *Charlotte* at Cape Race, we have received advices from Europe to the 30th ult. FRANZ MULLER had been committed for trial on a charge of wilful murder. The Franco-Italian treaty had been communicated to the Pope, who requested time for mature reflection before giving an answer. The riots at Turin had been quelled. A new Italian ministry had been formed, under the Presidency of Gen. DELLA MARMORA. The Prussian army of occupation in Jutland will Winter there. The rebel loan declined six per cent. on the reception yf the news of EARLY's defeat.

GENERAL NEWS.

The cattle markets yesterday was favored with fine cool weather, and was fairly active at an advance of about ½c. ₩ lb on the average of sales. The books at the great Forty-fourth-street market foot up nearly 3,800 head—a supply something less than last Monday. Cattle have run light in weight and inferior in quality, good prime beeves being scarce. In consequence of a Jewish feast occurring yesterday, there were fewer buyers at the yards, and the gentiles had the business of buying and selling to themselves,—this gave less animation to the sale yards. It is thought that the Jews will bring in some stock to-morrow, and that there will be considerable business transacted. Nearly 1,400 cattle were sold at Bergen this week. Medium to good bullocks have sold at about 13½c.@17½c., net weight, while the best of the market brought 18c., if not 19c., in a few cases. Sheep remain about the same, good lots selling at 8½c., live weight. Hogs are worth from 10c.@13c.

Breadstuffs opened heavily, but closed more firmly yesterday with a moderate business. Provisions were unsettled, pork having advanced slightly, with a fair inquiry, while most other articles favored buyers, and were inactive. Cotton, Whisky, Ashes, Oils, Metals and Groceries were quiet and generally depressed. Light freight engagements were reported.

The name of the Union candidate for County Clerk is JAMES M. THOMSON and not THOMPSON as heretofore printed through mistake.

Cleveland papers give full particulars of the loss of the revenue cutter *Winslow*, which the telegraph announced recently. In coming into the harbor, after a cruise, she struck heavily upon the bar at the mouth of the river and stuck. She was backed on so that she floated, but it was found that in striking the shoe on the after part of the keel had become so bent up that it came in contact with the propeller wheel, and rendered the machinery perfectly useless. She was at the mercy of the wind, and was driven by the waves between the railroad piers and went on to the spiles of the breakwater that extends from the Pittsburgh Coal Pier across to WHEELER'S Dining Hall, knocking a hole in her side immediately. All the officers and men reached the spiles, and a portion of the men succeeded in getting from the spiles on to the piers in safety, but in the attempt four of them were washed off and were drowned by the waves that were running entirely over the spiles. The names of those drowned were JOHN KELLY, Quartermaster; JOHN FOX, Coxswain; TIMOTHY LYONS, seaman, and CHAS. WASHINGTON, boy.

The price of Gold was rather weaker yesterday than on Saturday. There was a temporary rally on the English financial news, but it soon gave way. Money 7 per cent. to the Brokers. The Stock Market closed steady.

Both boards of the Common Council met, yesterday, and each board transacted considerable business, but very little of which posesses special interest. The Mayor sent in three veto messages to the Board of Aldermen, two of them relating to street-stands, and one declining to approve carriage bills of Messrs. BUTTS & CARLETON, on the ground of excessive charges, and because no resolution accompanied the bills. The Comptroller returned to the Councilmen the resolution to extend the benefits of the Relief Fund to the needy families of the one hundred days' men, for the reason that it had not been adopted on yeas and nays, as required by the charter. The Councilmen concurred in the resolution to contract for the corporation printing with E. JONES & Co., at the same prices they now receive. This action was taken in the face of an offer of J. H. TOBITT, to take the contract at prices twenty per cent. less than are now paid. Both boards adjourned to Thursday, the Aldermen at 1 and the Councilmen at 2 P. M.

Another portion of the body of the young man, supposed to have been murdered in Brooklyn recently, was found yesterday in the water at the foot of Corlear's street, East River. It was about half of the trunk—the lower portion, and revealed the fact that the legs had been sawed off two or three inches below the pelvis. A portion of his clothing was still on, and in the pockets of his pants were six keys, a check, neck tie and a tenpenny nail. One of the keys is so peculiar in construction, that it is thought, perhaps, it may lead to the identification of the deceased. The articles can be seen by persons interested at the Coroner's office, No. 4 Centre street.

The 6:45 train from New-Haven was thrown off the track yesterday morning in the neighborhood of Seventy-first-street. The forward cars were precipitated down an embankment and broken to pieces. Many of the passengers were seriously injured, while still more were bruised or escaped with but slight wounds. It was rumored last night that three of the unfortunate sufferers have since died. A defective rail and rotten sleepers is the alleged cause of the catastrophe.

The escape of H. H. DODD, one of the chief conspirators on trial at Indianapolis, has caused great excitement in Indiana. His counsel have issued a card denying all complicity in the matter, and Gen. CARRINGTON is out with a manifesto, claiming that the act is a confession of guilt.

The Young Men's Republican Union opened their new rooms in the Gibson Building last night. This is the third campaign in which this association have taken an active part. In 1856 they were for FREMONT, in 1860 for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and now they are again in the field for LINCOLN and JOHNSON and the Baltimore Platform. Eloquent addresses were delivered by OSBORN E. BRIGHT, Esq., DAVID D. FIELD, Gen. DOUBLEDAY, and others. In the course of the evening, the Lincoln and Johnson Veteran Club marched up from the Cooper Institute, under command of Capt. WILLIAM H. DRAPER, and paid the Young Men's call a visit.

The Lincoln and Johnson Veteran Soldiers' Union Club held a meeting at room 18 Cooper Institute last night, and resolved to hold a grand mass meeting in the large hall of the Cooper Union on Monday evening next.

At an adjourned meeting of the Union Judiciary Committee, held last evening at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, the following nominations were made: For District-Attorney, Col. THOMAS B. VAN BUREN; for City Judge, ORLANDO L. STEWART; for County Clerk, JAMES M. THOMSON.

A grand mass meeting of the workers in metal, in sugar and in glass was held at Cooper Institute last evening, under the auspices of the Citizens' Association. Speeches were made by Messrs. BARTLETT, WILLIAMSON and others. An excellent band was in attendance and much enthusiasm was manifested.

JOHN B. GOUGH will deliver a lecture on temperance at the Cooper Institute, this evening. Mr. GOUGH lectured last evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and the rush to hear him was so great that hundreds went away, unable to obtain admittance to the building.

At a joint meeting of the Union Assembly Convention of the Sixteenth Assembly District (Nineteenth Ward,) held at the Four Mile House, Third-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, last evening, Oct. 10, WM. H. DECAMP, Esq, was unanimously declared the choice of the convention for member of Assembly.

Our Armies.

Secretary STANTON favors the country this morning with official dispatches from our army on the James, from our army in the Shenandoah Valley, from our army in Georgia, from our forces in Middle Tennessee, and from our force in Southeastern Kentucky, lately operating in Southwestern Virginia. These dispatches come direct from Gen. GRANT, (9th inst.,) from Gen. BUTLER, (8th inst.,) from Gen. SHERIDAN, (7th inst.,) from Gen. SHERMAN, (9th inst.,) from Gen. THOMAS, (8th inst.,) and from Gen. BURBRIDGE, (8th inst.) We are enabled thus to get a full view of the fields of active operation.

To begin with the most important circumstance of which this morning we get the first information—the retrograde movement of SHERIDAN in the Shenandoah. Gen. SHERIDAN informs us that on Thursday last his army commenced moving northward in the Shenadoah Valley, and by Saturday had reached Strasburgh, which is about fifty miles above Port Republic, from near which he started. In moving back, the whole country from the Blue Ridge to the North Mountain, including the Luray Valley and Little Fort Valley, as well as the main Valley, was made untenable for a rebel army, by the destruction of seventy mills filled with corn and wheat, and all the grain and forage in over two thousand barns, beside the capture of four thousand head of stock, three thousand sheep, and a large number of horses. General SHERIDAN says the people in the Valley are now getting sick of war, though heretofore they had no reason to complain, as they lived in great abundance. In doing this work, SHERIDAN followed out the instructions of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, who means to make impossible the permanent occupation of this region by a rebel army. Gen. SHERIDAN says his soldiers have been bushwhacked by the people all through the Valley, thus showing that they are allies of the rebel army. The enemy's infantry forces did not follow him up in his retrograde; but the whole of the rebel cavalry in the Valley under ROSSER hung upon his rear, and gave him some annoyance. SHERIDAN determined to make a delay of a day to "settle this new cavalry General," and he directed TORBERT to "finish him" on Sunday last,—which TORBERT seems to have done in a style that deserves to be called *Sheridan's own*. He took from the rebels eleven guns, making thirty-six pieces of artillery captured in the entire campaign.

As to the ultimate purpose of SHERIDAN we need not speculate; but there is no doubt that his present movement is accordant with orders from Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, who *happened* to be in Washington when SHERIDAN made his advance upon EARLY, three weeks ago, and again, it seems, *happened* to be in Washington when SHERIDAN began his retrograde. In this connection the Richmond *Sentinel* of Saturday last, tells us that since the 2d of this month, the "Yankees have been running trains on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad from Alexandria to the Rappahannock River;" and it says it is "probable that SHERIDAN designs to *throw himself upon this new line* with a view to place himself nearer to GRANT, and thus facilitate combined and simultaneous operations against Richmond." Secretary STANTON also, in his bulletin of this morning, tells us that the railroad was being extended to Front Royal "for the supply of SHERIDAN."

From other departments and armies there is nothing absolutely new, though the facts officially given are deeply interesting. Gen. BUTLER's dispatch relates to the action of Friday last on the north bank of the James—the second rebel attempt and their second failure to drive him from his position. He says that our success was a decided one; and in reference to the same affair is the dispatch of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, who says he finds that our casualties were much less than first reported—that four hundred will cover our entire loss, while the enemy's is nearly twice as large. In reference to this last battle, our correspondents to-day give highly interesting details.

Gen. SHERMAN gives us notes upon the recent offensive movements of HOOD and the battle of Alatoona, which he had anticipated and been prepared for. The rebels, as we had previously been informed, were thwarted—HOOD, observing our approach, moved rapidly back to Dallas, and, says SHERMAN, significantly, "I am watching him."

Gen. THOMAS, at Nashville, informs us that FORREST has fled out of Tennessee and has crossed the river of that name. It seems that ROUSSEAU did not overtake and destroy him, but we have at least got rid of the raider's presence in Tennessee.

Gen. BURBRIDGE sends a dispatch from Cattletsburgh, Kentucky, giving the details of his recent raid upon the salt-works of Southwestern Virginia, from which it appears that the rebel claims of a great victory were quite absurd.

To obtain a clear bird's-eye view of the movements of vast armies on a gigantic field, we advise all to study the remarkable bulletin of to-day from the War Office.

Rebel Credit Abroad—How it is Sustained.

On the 20th of September we published the news of the reception of the Chicago Platform in England. Appended to the telegraphic abstract of British newspaper comments by that arrival was the report that the "rebel Cotton Loan was buoyant at a further advance."

On the 28th of September we had English journals containing elaborate eulogies of the Chicago candidate, along with a series of free predictions as to the certainty of his election on a cessation platform. The news by this arrival included a report that "the fall of Atlanta was still unconfirmed." Under the influence of these reports, "the rebel loan advanced three per cent." So buoyant, indeed, was the feeling, that a number of ardent "sympathizers" at once proposed to lend the Confederacy fifty millions sterling, and the big loan was actually announced as an indication of how the tide was running.

On the 1st of October, the European mail brought us the report that the news of the fall of Atlanta had been received and circulated, and was believed in England. The result was a decline in the rebel cotton loan of three per cent.

By the arrivals yesterday from Liverpool and Southampton, we find that the news of SHERIDAN's victory over EARLY had reached England, and the result to the Confederacy, financially, was a fall of from six to eight per cent. in the cotton loan, with no quotations at all in the fifty millions sterling project.

Thus, it appears, the Chicago Democracy and their man are working toward ends directly the opposite of those that GRANT, FARRAGUT, SHERMAN and SHERIDAN are compassing. The success of "immediate efforts for a cessation of hostilities," means in the London money market unlimited credit for DAVIS and his fellow conspirators. The success of the army and navy of the United States is interpreted in the same sympathetic circle to mean speedy and overwhelming ruin alike to the Confederate policy and the Confederate credit. The Lombard-street money-changer has a keen appreciation of this distinction in estimating the situation. If we could give him the privilege of a vote, he would vote that "immediate efforts be made to secure a cessation of hostilities."

The Fourth-avenue Railroad Accident—A Warning.

Few of our City readers need any information as to the general character of the grades, cuttings and viaducts of Fourth-avenue, from Fortieth-street to Harlem Bridge. The grades are unobjectionable. The cuttings at Murray Hill, Sixty-fifth, Seventy-first, Eighty-second and Ninetieth streets are such as to make tunneling necessary at two sections of considerable length. The viaducts along the hollows are of corresponding proportions. The constructing engineer's labor was necessarily simplified by the rigid boundary of the City survey. He was compelled, by the conditions of the charter, to make a straight line, at whatever cost; and his grades, once determined, all he had to do, or could do, was to see that the roadway was substantial in masonry and in ordinary leveling and track-laying. As a permanent legacy to his successors, the constructing engineer left what, we think, most practical railroad men would call a good solid foundation for permanent maintenance of way. And the question, we believe, which will form the prime matter of inquest when the fearful accident of yesterday is submitted to judicial examination, will be, whether there has not been a serious neglect in this matter of maintenance of way.

Other matters—such as the rate at which the train was running—will naturally be inquired into. But the fact most pertinent to the subject, and most easy of elimination, is this, that in the heart of the City of New-York the trains of two wealthy Railway Corporations—the New-York and New-Haven, the New-York, Harlem and Albany—have been running at certain points, for how many months we cannot say, over rotten sleepers. We do not make this charge lightly. An examination was yesterday made of the track where the accident took place, between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-fourth streets, and the rottenness of a great portion of the sleepers was as patent as the smashed up cars themselves. Had the accident occurred one hundred yards or so nearer to the City, it is impossible to compute how many of the hundreds of passengers by the New-Haven train would have been killed. Nothing could well have saved at least half the cars from tumbling over the embankment.

Yesterday's running of the train, moreover, was no exception to the general recklessness of speed with which the trains generally dash into and out of the City at the upper end of the island. The cuttings and viaducts are some guarantee against accidents at most of the crossings. But with all this, it is an ugly piece of road; and we can only express at once our wonder and our sincere satisfaction that the accident yesterday involved no greater sacrifice of human life.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.—The convention between France and Italy on the subject of Rome, if we interpret aright the European news received yesterday, seems likely to receive the ratification of the Roman Government. So far, too, as the terms of the convention are understood, the liberal opinion of Western Europe appears to incline favorably toward the proposed method of pacification. Where the Pope is to get an army to supply the place of NAPOLEON'S jannissaries—such an army as shall not be an equally great offence to the world; where Italy is to beg or borrow money to assume the debts of the Roman Government; and what compensation Piedmont, the seat of freedom for the Peninsula, is to get for being deprived of the capital, are points which it must be left to the future to develop. Meanwhile, the King of Italy has summoned new advisers to his Council, under the lead of the liberal and gallant Gen. DELLA MARMORA. This in itself is a token that matters in Italy are not to take a reactionary turn.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 10.

THE PROSPECTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Senator WILSON, who has just returned from a stumping tour in Pennsylvania, reports that the prospects of success in that State to-morrow are flattering. His impressions are that the number of Union Congressmen to be elected from that State will be increased by several over the number sent in 1862.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the Seven thirty Loan, as reported to the Treasury Department, for the last two days, amount to $8,821,450. The subscriptions to this loan during the last week were $4,021,000.

ACCIDENT ON THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.

Twenty Persons Injured.

The train that left New-Haven at 6:45 o'clock yesterday morning met with an accident about 10 o'clock A. M., between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh streets. Four passenger cars were thrown with great violence from the track, and a number of passengers were badly injured. It appears that the train, which was drawn by two engines, was moving at a rapid rate, when the fourth car came in contact with a defective rail, and was thrown, with three others, from the track. One of the cars was unroofed, and completely demolished, and the others were considerably damaged. Capt. HART, of the Nineteenth Precinct, and Capt. HUTCHINGS, of the Twenty-third Precinct were promptly on hand with platoons of police, and with the railroad men and others rendered speedy assistance to the sufferers.

Upwards of twenty passengers were more or less injured. The citizens in the vicinity rendered all the assistance in their power. Coroner RANNEY and Dr. FREEMAN dressed the wounds and applied restoratives to those who needed their help. Soon as the officers of the road heard of the accident they sent up a train to convey the wounded to the city. At noon the track was sufficiently cleared to allow the waiting trains to proceed on their journeys.

In the Twenty-first Station-house there are satchels, bracelets, gold spectacles and other valuable articles awaiting the orders of their owners. A gentleman, who lost a gold watch, had it restored to him by a boy who found it. Mr. NICHOLS, the conductor, and Mr. ARMSTRONG, of the post-office, were very active in their endeavors to relieve the wounded passengers; carriages were readily procured by all needing them, and all the injured were sent to their homes, or made as comfortable as possible in houses in the neighborhood opened to them.

The following is the most complete list of the unfortunate sufferers that our reporter could obtain:

Mr. B. T. Nichols, of New-York—scalp wound and back and shoulders badly injured.

Geo. B. Nichols, of Newark—ear and neck cut by a splinter in the ear.

J. R. Pennfield, of Black Rock, Conn.—slightly injured in the head.

Mr. Marquand, of Southport, Conn.—head and arms badly bruised.

Mr. Lewis, of Southport, Conn.—cut across the face.

Mr. Joseph Bartram, of Black Rock, Conn.—face cut and head bruised.

Col. French, of Greenfield, Conn., (a member of Major-Gen. Butler's Staff,)—wounded in the head.

A soldier, name unknown, cut and bruised dangerously. His life is despaired of.

Mr. James Bulkley—head bruised and cut.

Mrs. Taff, of Norwalk, Conn.—slightly injured. Was able to proceed on her journey.

Miss Mary Shea, of New-Canaan, Conn.—severely injured in the head and arms, was delirious at the time of our reporter's visit. She was on her way to Cohoes in pursuit of employment.

Mrs. Goodwell, of Cohoes—the wife of a Union soldier now a prisoner—dangerously injured on the head and arm. She had an infant with her, the infant escaped without injury. [They are stopping at Mrs. KONANER'S, corner of 78th-st. and 4th-av.]

Dr. Birch, of Norwalk, Conn.—cut badly in the head and lamed by bruises in the limbs.

Mr. Brewster, of Norwalk, cut and bruised about the face and hands and hurt in the spine.

Mr. George Riley, of Norwalk, Conn., bruised about the face, and one hand badly crushed.

Anna and Richard Osborne, of New-Cannan, Conn., brother and sister, severely injured in the head.

Mr. Samuel Boswick, of New-York—slightly wounded.

Mr. Dauchy, of Ridgefield Connecticut—badly wounded in the head, he was taken to the Bellevue Hospital.

In one of the cars Mr. Parke Godwin of the *Evening Post*, and Mrs. Goodwin were thrown from their seats, the car was overturned and the passengers thrown into a promiscuous heap, several were wounded and blood flowed freely. Mr. Godwin, released himself from the struggling mass that had fallen upon him, and thrusting his head through the ventilator, called for an axe and ladder. Help soon came and the sufferers were extricated. Mrs. Goodwin was considerably injured, but she is now doing well. Mr. Godwin was slightly bruised about the head and face. Mr. P. T. Barnum was on the train, but escaped without injury. Mr. B. Scott, of Philadelphia, was severely injured in the head.

The rail which caused the accident was broken in four different places. It is supposed that the ties under it were too far apart—instead of two, three ties have been placed under the new rail. Fortunately there were no steep embankment in the immediate neighborhood of the disaster, if there had been, undoubtedly many lives would have been sacrificed. The engine and three of the cars passed safely after breaking the coupling.

FIVE DAYS' LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Hansa at this Port, the Jura at Quebec, and a Blockade-Runner off Cape Race—Reception of the News of Early's Defeat in the Shenandoah—The Rebel Loan Declines Six Per Cent—Muller Held to Answer a Charge of Wilful Murder.

The blockade-runner *Charlotte*, from Cork Sept. 30, passed Cape Race Saturday afternoon.

The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool Sept. 29, via Londonderry 30th, arrived at Quebec yesterday.

The steamship *Hansa*, from Southampton on the 28th of September, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She brings the United States mails, 687 passengers, and 400 tons merchandise. She has had westerly winds and rough weather during the passage.

Steamship *Scotia*, from New-York, with Hon. HIRAM SIBLEY and Mr. COLLINS, of the Russian-American Telegraph Company, arrived at Queenstown on the 30th.

The *Europa* and *Hecla* arrived out on the 28th.

The *Belgian* and *City of Washington* arrived on the evening of the 27th.

The *Germania* arrived off Hurst Castle at 9:20 A. M. on Wednesday, Sept. 28.

A bark-rigged rebel steamer had been spoken in the Malta channel.

By the blockade-runner *Caroline*, off Cape Race, which has since arrived at Halifax, we learn that the rebel loan had declined six and a half per cent. on the reception of the news of EARLY's defeat in the Shenandoah.

The London stock-market was very heavy. The Bank of England was purchasing gold. Money was dear and there was general distrust. Several failures were taking place, entailing heavy losses on cotton and produce traders.

Consols at London on the 29th opened at 87¼@87⅜ for money.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Their Royal Highnesses left Copenhagen on the 24th of September for Stockholm. They will return in eight days.

DEATH OF WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR died at Florence on the 17th of September.

FRANZ MULLER.

The Coroner's inquiry into the circumstances attending the murder of Mr. BRIGGS was brought to a termination on Monday. Mr. LEE, who saw the two men in the railroad carriage with the murdered man, could not swear to the identity of MULLER with one of them. His evidence on this point excited considerable sensation in court, especially when MULLER was required by the Coroner to put on the hat found in the carriage. The Coroner summed up in a very lucid manner, and the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against the prisoner. MULLER was then removed to Bow-street, where the adjourned magisterial examination took place, and a considerable amount of evidence was heard. Finally, the prisoner was committed for trial, reserving his defence.

DEATH OF MR. JOSHUA BATES.

From the London Star, Sept. 27.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. JOSHUA BATES, partner in the eminent house of BARING BROTHERS & Co., which took place on Saturday. M. VAN DE WEYER, the Belgian Minister, married the daughter of the deceased gentleman.

ITALY.

THE RIOTS AT TURIN.

Intelligence from Turin of the 22d says: The mob, after repeatedly insulting the soldiers at the Hotel de Ville, were at last fired upon by the troops several times, and numbers were wounded and 20 killed. The movement arose solely in the hope of preventing the transfer of the Capital to Florence.

On the 23d the Ministry resigned, and Gen. DELLA MARMORA was ordered to form a new Ministry.

There is good reason to believe that the bases of the convention with France will be maintained.

A telegram from Turin of the 25th of Sept. says: The city is tranquil.

A new Ministry has been formed under the Presidency of Gen. DELLA MARMORA.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 30.

COTTON.—Sales of the week 35,000 bales, including 6,000 bales to speculators, and 9,500 to exporters. The market opened irregular and dull with a decline of ⅛d. on American, and ⅛@¼d. ₩ lb. on other descriptions, but there was more confidence toward the close.

Sales Friday, 5,000 bales. The market is dull and unchanged, at the following quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	29d.	27d.
Mobile	28⅜d.	26¾d.
Uplands	28d.	26⅜d.

Stock in port, 412,500 bales, including 13,000 American.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firmer, with a slight advance.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and steady.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 30.

Consols close at 87⅝@87¾ for money. Bullion in the Bank has decreased £50,000. There is no change in the bank rate.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market is dull. Illinois Central Railroad, 53 discount; Erie Railroad, 41@43.

The rebel loan has declined 6@8 ₩ cent.

CITY EXPENDITURES.

Frightful Abuses in Street-Cleaning—Letter from Judge Whiting to the Mayor.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor—*Dear Sir*: This morning I received a note from J. B. AULD, Esq., your clerk, dated yesterday, saying, that by your directions he inclosed to me the amount of warrants countersigned by you during the months of July, August and September, on account of the City Inspector's office."

Not having made any personal application at your office for this information, I am led to believe it has been furnished by your Honor in consequence of inquiries I wish made on that subject. I thank you for the memorandum. I had neard of the enormous sum which had been taken from the City Treasury under pretence that such expenditure was necessary for cleaning the streets.

I am sorry I cannot say truthfully that I am at all surprised at the frightful amount which your memorandum shows, has through this department alone been abstracted.

The memorandum furnished shows that between the 22d day of July last and the 1st day of October, four judgments have been obtained against the City for street cleaners, as follows:

1864—July 22, judgment in Supreme Court	$103,992 77
Aug. 11, judgment in Supreme Court	63,078 89
Sept. 19, judgment in Supreme Court	67,566 89
Sept. 30, judgment in Supreme Court	66,867 76
Street Cleaning	$301,476 01
Salaries	33,761 72
Contingencies	1,357 11
Removal of offal, &c	8,400 00
Total	$344,994 84

That for this amount your Honor countersigned Warrants during the months of July, August and September. Crediting the first judgment of $103,992 77 for work done before the first days of July last, the balance, $241,000, would be the amount of the sum paid for the months of July, August and September. This rate would make the expense of cleaning the streets $964,000 annually—exclusive of the cost of removing ashes, &c., which added will swell the amount beyond $1,000,000. Is not this appalling, Sir? How long is such a state of things to be indorsed? Can it be honest? Certainly some person must interfere, or by this system of apparently legalized robbery this city must succumb to the burden of taxation.

Although your note does not invite either suggestion or advice, I trust you will bear with me and pardon the suggestion that the people and tax-payers (of whom I am one) look to you to guard the City Treasury.

To me it appears on the face of these proceedings that these enormous judgments could not have been obtained without the knowledge and sanction, if not by the active interference of the City Inspector. This enormous amount for so little service could not be honestly taken from the public Treasury for the purposes pretended.

I would, had I the power, which I have no doubt you fully possess, immediately suspend the City Inspector, and report him forthwith to the Common Council, with my reasons for this suspension. I would supersede the causes now lying before, and enacted upon by the Governor of this State.

I do not think you need stop to be hypercritical upon the subject of your power. A slight examination of the law will show you that by the Charter of 1857, the power of "suspension" was given to you, and the power of "removal" was given to the Common Council. By the law of 1863, the power of "removal" only is taken away from the Common Council and given to the Governor—the power of "suspension" is untouched. I believe you will be fully sustained by the Common Council, as I am sure you will be by the people, and the result of your action will necessarily lead to a full examination of the whole subject; so that if the City Inspector and the other subordinate officers of the City Government have only performed their respective duties honestly they will stand acquitted; if otherwise, they will be justly removed from office.

Speaking for myself only, it has always appeared to me solemnly farcical to see an indignant Judge following the popular clamor of the day against the paltry petty larceny thief whose poverty, perhaps, and not his will consented, and consign him to the palaces provided at the public expense, while the frauds of "political partisans," committed upon the public, have been solemnly decided to have neither the elements of legal or moral obliquity. Trusting that this communication may be considered neither obtrusive or offensive.

I beg to subscribe myself your obedient servant,

J. R. WHITING.

Maryland Politics.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 10.

A meeting was held to-night at Monument-square, of the friends of the new Constitution. Senator WILSON was among the speakers.

The following letter from President LINCOLN was read:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.

Hon. Henry W. Hoffman:

MY DEAR SIR: A Convention of Maryland has formed a new Constitution for the State; a public meeting is called for this evening, at Baltimore, to aid in securing its ratification by the people, and you ask a word from me for the occasion. I presume the only feature of the instrument, about which there is serious controversy, is that which provides for the extinction of Slavery.

It needs not to be a secret, and I presume it is no secret, that I wish success to this provision. I desire it on every consideration. I wish to see all men to be free. I wish the material prosperity of the already free, which I feel sure the extinction of Slavery would bring. I wish to see in process of disappearing that only thing which could bring this nation to civil war. I attempt no argument. Argument upon the question is already exhausted by the abler, better-informed and more immediately interested laws of Maryland herself. I only add that I shall be gratified exceedingly if the good people of the State, shall by their votes ratify the new Constitution.

Yours truly,

A. LINCOLN.

DIRECT FROM RICHMOND.

The Rebel Fleet in James River—How many Vessels and how they are Armed.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 10.

The steamer *Manhattan* arrived this morning from City Point, and brought up seventy-five refugees and deserters, and one prisoner of war. Among the party is a colored barber named ED. T. DREW, who, for some time past has been serving on the rebel ram *Richmond* as Captain's steward. DREW was formerly employed in this city, and seems to be quite intelligent.

He states that unless the rebel fleet in the James River is brought into action very soon there will not be men on board to work the vessels, so many have left by desertion. The fleet numbers seven vessels, three of them being iron-clad rams, each mounting four guns, and manned by 75 men each, while their full complement should be 150. The following are the iron-clads:

The *Richmond*, the flagship, Lieut. J. S. MAURY, which DREW left on Monday last, she then being below Chapin's Bluff.

The *Virginia*, Commander SHEPPARD.

The *Fredericksburgh*, Commander THOMAS ROOS.

The other vessels of the fleet are wooden, mounting two guns and manned by thirty men each—their complement being sixty men. Their names are the *Beaufort*, *Hampton*, *Nansemond* and *Drewry*.

Furloughs for Invalid Soldiers.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 10.

In response to a communication from Governor SEYMOUR, Secretary STANTON writes that it is the design of the War Department, as was the case last year, to furnish all New York soldiers in hospital who are unfit for duty, but able to go home, and desirous of exercising the elective franchise, furloughs and transportation for that purpose.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF STATUARY AT AUCTION.—In our advertising columns will be found a notice of the sale, by MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-street, opposite the Post-office, of the sale at auction, this day and to-morrow, of one of the most extensive collections of statuary, groups, figures, busts, &c., ever offered in this country. Even to those lovers of art who do not wish to purchase, an examination of the collection cannot fail to be a source of great pleasure.

MARRIED.

BROWN—NASH.—At Islip, L. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 5, by Rev. Alvan Nash, RALPH E. BROWN, of Bloomington, Ill., and AMELIA P. NASH.

MACDONALD—HOUSE.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Monday, Oct. 10, by Rev. M. Rowell, Mr. RANDEL MACDONALD and Miss AGNES L. HOUSE, all of this City.

PEGG—CLAPP.—On Wednesday, Oct. 5, by Rev. Wm. P. Corbitt, Rev. JOHN PEGG, of the Troy Conference, and DEBORAH S. CLAPP, of this City.

TAINTOR—WILSON.—On Thursday, Oct. 6, at Keene, by Right Rev. Bishop Chase, FRANK LATHROP TAINTOR and CHARLOTTE JEAN, daughter of Hon. James Wilson, of New-Hampshire.

DIED.

AYMAR.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 8, after a brief illness, JOHN Q. AYMAR, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Great Jones-st. and Lafayette-place, on Wednesday morning, 12th inst., at 9 o'clock, without further invitation.

BERRY.—On Sunday, Oct. 9, CATHERINE L. BERRETT, infant daughter of Martin L. Barry.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of his father, No. 137 Jay-st., Brooklyn, this day, Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock.

BUSSING.—At Fordham, on Friday, Oct. 7, PETER BUSSING, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Daniel R. Suydam, West Jamaica, DANIEL SMITH, of Matinecock, L. I., in the 75th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Tuesday, Oct. 11, at 10½ o'clock.

SMITH.—On Monday evening, Oct. 10, JANET ROBERTSON, wife of the late Joseph Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Davidson, No. 119 West 16th-st.

VAN RENSSELAER.—At Nashville, Tenn., on Friday, Oct. 7, Capt. CORTLANDT VAN RENSSELAER, Thirteenth United States Infantry, son of the late Rev. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, D. D., of Burlington, N. J., in the 37th year of his age.

WINSLOW.—At Williston, Vt., on Sunday, Oct. 2, Mrs. NATHANIEL WINSLOW, at the advanced age of 95 years. She was stepmother to the late Rev. Dr. Winslow, of this City.

She led a useful life, and leaves a precious memory.

WAITE.—On Sunday, Oct. 9, ALBERT S. WAITE, in the 37th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Oct. 11, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 200 West 32d-st., without further invitation.

YOUNG.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 8, at his residence, in this City, EDMUND M. YOUNG, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Carriages at Bargains.

At the "Palace Garden," 14th-st., near 6th-av., SANITARY FAIR BUILDING, on exhibition, and offered for sale, WOOD BROTHERS immense Stock of Carriages, embracing the newest and most fashionable styles in use, from the finest coach, through all the varieties of Park Carriage to the lightest Trotting Wagon.

That portion of the stock damaged at the late fire will be sold at greatly reduced prices, and their new stock proportionately reduced to the gold standard.

A LADY
OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum or World's Hair Dressing are unequalled, and so acknowledged by all who use them for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the hair, rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore grey hair to its original youthful color. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, giving them the natural nourishment required. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum or Hair Dressing. It cleanses the hair and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

THE RESTORER REPRODUCES.
THE HAIR DRESSING CULTIVATES AND BEAUTIFIES.

If your hair is thin try it, if scurvy try it, if harsh try it, if lustreless try it, if none of these try it, for all who use it will preserve their hair through life. For sale at all Druggists.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, when allowed to dissolve in the mouth, have a direct influence to the affected parts; the soothing effect to the mucous lining of the windpipe allays pulmonary irritation, and gives relief in coughs, colds, and the various throat affections to which public speakers and singers are liable.

Burnett's Cocoaine defies imitation, and is the most perfect hair preparation of the age. This fact has caused numerous worthless imitations.

Dr. Lighthill has returned to the City, and can now be daily consulted at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., on Deafness, Catarrh, and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat.

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INVIGORATING AND STRENGTHENING
Fortifies the system against the evil effects of unwholesome water.
Will cure Dyspepsia.
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Will cure Liver Complaint.
Will excite and create a healthy appetite.
Will invigorate the organs of digestion and moderately increase the temperature of the body and the force of the circulation, acting in fact as a general corroborant of the system, containing no poisonous drugs, and is
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For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

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POLITICAL.

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FRIDAY EVENINGS, OCT. 14 and 21,
AND
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 30,
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GEN. ANDREW J. HAMILTON,
Military Governor of Texas, and
COL. WALTER HARRIMAN,
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NINTH WARD
LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB.
All Union citizens are invited to meet at the
BLEECKER BUILDING,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, at 7½ o'clock.
Hon. B. L. LUDINGTON
AND
Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM,
will address the meeting.
Seats reserved for ladies.
A. M. KEECH, President.
FRANK D. KARR, GEO. W. FREED, } Secretaries.
Union meetings every WEDNESDAY EVENING.

UNION WAR EAGLES CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
An adjourned meeting of this Committee will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Oct. 11, at 8 o'clock, at Union Headquarters, Broadway and 23d-st. The Executive and Finance Committees will meet at same place at 7 o'clock precisely.
JAMES M. THOMSON, Grand Commander.
SAMUEL COX, C. T. FROST, } Secretaries.

BADGE MANIA.
THE RUSH AFTER OUR
CAMPAIGN BADGES
INCREASES DAILY.
They are really beautiful. The prettiest and best badges made. We have
TEN STYLES OF CAMPAIGN BADGES,
and over
FORTY VARIETIES
OF CAMPAIGN PINS AND MEDALS.
Send to headquarters if you want to buy goods cheap.
Address B. W. HITCHCOCK,
No. 14 Chambers-st., New-York.
Campaign Headquarters.

CAMPAIGN SUPPLY WAREHOUSE.
WAR EAGLE UNIFORMS COMPLETE.
War Clubs, Caps, Eagles, Badges, Aprons, Banners, Torches, Lanterns, Candles, &c.
Out of town orders filled at once. The cheapest house in the City. CAMPBELL & CO., No. 215 New Canal-st.

BANNERS, FLAGS AND TRANSPARENCIES at the old headquarters, No. 97 Duane st., corner of Broadway.
HOJER & GRAHAM,
Sign and Banner Painters. Established 1842.

R. R. R.
True Economy—You are seized with a sore throat and have all the symptoms of Diphtheria. You send for a doctor who charges you from three to five dollars per visit, the medicine he prescribes will cost you from one to three dollars; it will cost you at least ten dollars before you are pronounced convalescent, whereas one fifty cent bottle of Radway's Ready Relief will not only cure you of your sore throat in six hours, but will be useful to use for many other complaints. If you desire to be economical, purchase Radway's Ready Relief.
It can be used for all pains, aches, swellings, inflammation, either external or internal. One fifty cent bottle will do more good than the expenditure of ten dollars for other medicinal purposes. Sold by all druggists and No. 87 Maiden-lane. RADWAY & CO., New-York.
Also, at Lewis' Drug-store, Norfolk, Va.

GOLD BELT BUCKLES.
Six, Seven, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen to Thirty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.
Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth, the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.

BAGS FOR BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
We are now having made, ESPECIALLY FOR THE BUCKWHEAT TRADE, paper bags to hold 10 pounds, 12½ pounds and 25 pounds. The best Buckwheat bag ever offered. Sold wholesale and retail, and neatly printed to order, at the Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, No. 25 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall.
B. E. CLARK & CO.

PAPER-BAG EMPORIUM.
The celebrated PATENT MACHINE PAPER BAGS, of all kinds and sizes, are now offered at wholesale and retail, plain or printed, at the Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, No. 25 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall.
B. E. CLARK & CO

FURNITURE.
$300,000.
DE GRAF & TAYLOR
Offer their entire stock at gold prices,
AT NO. 87 BOWERY.

FALL AND WINTER.
I am prepared to offer one of the largest stocks of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING ever offered in this City, cut and made in the most tasty and best manner, and at prices as low as they can possibly be made. FURNISHING AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT not equaled. F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest store in the City.

STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 32 JOHN-ST.
RICH JEWELRY, AND STERLING SILVER WARE, FINE WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND PRECIOUS STONES.
The public are cordially invited to the inspection of our entirely new stock in the above line, wrought from original designs and unique patterns.
DINNER SERVICES AND TESTIMONIAL PLATE, PRIZES, MEDALS AND PRESENTATION SWORDS, CLASS RINGS, BADGES AND INSIGNIA,
both civil as well as military, executed in an appropriate pure and artistic style, combined with the most thorough workmanship. Purchasers as well as visitors will be repaid by examining our goods.
THEO. B. STARR, STARR & MARCUS.
HERMAN MARCUS, 14 years with Ball, Black & Co.
FURNITURE,
MANUFACTURED BY F. KRUTINA,
CONSISTING OF PARLOR SETS, IN ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT.
BEDROOM SUITES,
IN ROSEWOOD, MAPLE AND WALNUT.
LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES.
All of new designs, and made under my own supervision, at manufacturers' prices, and warranted.
FREDERICK KRUTINA,
Manufactory and Wareroom,
No. 96 and 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.

A CANDID STATEMENT.
You can procure of any druggist in this City and vicinity, Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It is a sure and speedy cure for sore throat, headache, toothache, chronic rheumatism, colic, croup and pains in the limbs. We advise every one to give it a trial. The expense is a mere trifle—38 cents—and we are confident no person will ever be without it. Every family should have a bottle in the house in case of sudden accidents, such as cuts, burns, scalds, &c. Its pain-relieving qualities are miraculous. As for croup, it has saved hundreds; we have the certificates to prove it. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES.
Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price 25 cents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN
TEAS
AT
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
No. 45 Vesey-st.,
$500,000
Wholesale stock
OF
TEAS
Offered at retail
IN
One pound and upward,
And in
All sizes
Family Boxes,
SAVING FROM
75 CTS. TO $1 PER POUND
To the consumer.
Now is the time to lay in your Stock;
Also,
GREAT REDUCTION
IN
COFFEES,
By the
Bag or Pound,
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GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
No. 45 Vesey-st.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!
YOUTH
TO THE AGED,
STRENGTH
TO THE WEAK
BIOKRENE;
OR
LIFE RESUVENATOR.

This preparation is unequaled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.
The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of senility, abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

BIOKRENE
Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Weakness of the organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequaled preparation.
Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their natural vigor, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

BIOKRENE.
The feeble, the languid, the despairing, the old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.
TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.
It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

BIOKRENE
is a rejuvenator of unapproachable and inimitable excellence. For all nervous diseases, no matter how produced it must be considered an infallible specific. It is also a cure for afflictions centering in the liver, stomach or brain. Its mission is to bestow strength, vitality, and physical ability.

BIOKRENE.
Ladies of weak and sickly constitutions should take the BIOKRENE. It will make you strong, healthy, and happy, remove all irregularities from the menstrual organs, and restore the bloom of health to the sickly and wasted careworn face.

BIOKRENE.
One dose will remove the disagreeable and distressing effects of Wind or Flatulence, and the moment the stomach receives the invigorating effects, the distressing load and all pains and feelings will be removed.

BIOKRENE
is quick and effectual, curing the worst and most aggravated cases of Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, and all other derangements of the stomach and bowels, and will revive the melancholy and drooping spirits immediately. The feeble, nervous, and sickly should try it.

BIOKRENE.
The weak will receive new strength from a moderate use of this excellent invigorant. It is healthful in all its operations. As an invigorant it has no equal—relieving the aged and weakly with wonderful celerity and permanent effect.

BIOKRENE
The nervous will find it a sure remedy for all their suffering; and persons who, from the injudicious use of liquors, have become dejected, and their nervous systems shattered and constitution broken down,

BIOKRENE.
The aged can have health restored by the use of the BIOKRENE, which is infallible as a rejuvenator, and will restore wasted strength with magical promptness and wonderful permanence. For old and feeble persons it has not its equal.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER,
PROPRIETORS,
21 CEDAR-STREET, NEW-YORK.
$1 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.
SENT EVERYWHERE, NEATLY PACKED, BY EXPRESS.

Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park Row, N. Y.; H. B. HELMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway.
BROOKLYN—By H. H. DICKINSON, No. 129 Atlantic-st.; PYLE & BRO., Pierrepont, cor. Fulton-sts., and Columbia cor. Carroll-sts.
JERSEY CITY.—By JOHN LONGSTAFF, No. 69 Montgomery-st.
NEWARK, N. J.—O. E. KINSEY, Market-st.

ÆSTHETICO—NEURALGICON.
DR. VON EISENBERG'S
NEW INVENTION
FOR THE CURE
OF THE MOST COMPLICATED
DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF
SIGHT,
HEARING,
AS WELL AS
CHRONIC CATARRH,
DISEASED THROAT,
AND ANY DISEASE WHERE THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE IS DESTROYED OR IMPAIRED.

As the meaning of the name given by Dr. VON EISENBERG to his new Invention may not be easily comprehended, we (the *New-York Evening Express*) give the following explanation of its uses for the better understanding of the general sufferer:

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON
is derived from the Greek word Aisqhtikos, which, in its literal acceptation, signifies pertaining to the senses the theory or philosophy of tastes, the science of sensations, or that which explains the cause of mental pain or pleasure. Neuralgicon is a compound of the two Greek words, *neuron*, a nerve, and logas, a discourse with the sufferecon. The meaning conveyed by the term is, that it is an instrument or machine devised on philosophical principles with a thorough knowledge of the nervous system.
In describing the matter more at length to show its uses, that it might be better understood by the general sufferer, we give a simpler explanation. The nervous system is the source of many diseases.
All physicians admit this, and all profess at least to be able to apply a remedy. The Allopathic, Homœopathic and Hydropathic, by prescribing opiates, anodynes, &c., may, and do, alleviate the pain arising from impaired or diseased nerves, but this does not restore the nerve. It is only temporary relief—a relief, too, to some one nerve at the expense of the entire system. The Æsthetico-Neuralgicon of Dr. VON EISENBERG not merely allays the irritation, but restores the nerve to its normal condition. The Doctor's theory is, that each nerve has a specific office, and has its own peculiar susceptibility. Thus, for example, the nerve of vision is insensible to touch, and, on the other hand, the nerve of touch is insensible to light, and so on through the whole system. The great excellence of this æsthetical instrument is, that it can be applied not on guess-work principles, which are no principles at all, but that it can be applied with accuracy and certainty to any nerve or nerves that are weakened or impaired, to the different nerves of motion, or sensation, to the eye, the ear, or the touch, as in paralysis.
To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, with catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we earnestly suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. VON EISENBERG. There he will be speedily made to know the possibility of a cure in even complicated cases, and thus be encouraged to proceed until he is discharged thoroughly renovated and cured.
The reader, on perusing what we have here presented him, touching the beauty, complexity, costliness, touching the various uses to which the Æsthetico-Neuralgicon can be applied, may be induced to believe that in the warmth of our commendations we have exceeded the sober truth as to its utility; but we know we have not exceeded the limits of common sense in our description. We care not how prejudiced any one may be against it, if he cannot, when it is thoroughly explained to him—and that the inventor is prepared to do at any time to those who call upon him—but be convinced it is all that is claimed for it, namely, the most perfect mechanical contrivance for the exhibition of spiritualized and etherealized medical preparations now in existence. He will even confess, if he be justly minded, that in many respects it is destined to bring about an entire revolution in certain departments of science, and that it is what its inventor, with reason, holds an apparatus that will do more to mitigate human suffering than anything that, to all the past to this time, has been afforded to the world.—*New-York Evening Express, Sept. 28, 1864.*

NEW TESTIMONIALS.
Catarrh Cured.
LINCOLN HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.
I have been for several years past afflicted with chronic catarrh, which a year ago became so bad that my hearing threatened to leave me altogether. My throat seem'd greatly affected. There was a constant roaring in my head, which, with the other symptoms, was always greatly aggravated by the slightest "cold." Dr. Von Eisenberg commenced treating me a year ago, and has continued to treat me at long intervals since. I am happy to state that the treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg has produced a constant improvement, so that my hearing is almost perfectly restored. My nostrils are free from inflammation, and my general health is so much improved that I look for its permanent restoration, and that speedily, as a fixed fact. I do cheerfully recommend all persons suffering from catarrhal affections to apply to Dr. Von Eisenberg for treatment, feeling assured that with proper opportunity he will effect a cure.
JAMES T. FERRIS, Captain U. S. A.

I was completely deaf for several years, and hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation in restoring the hearing, I called on him, and in one operation, to my great astonishment and unbounded pleasure, I now hear perfectly well. I came into the Doctor perfectly deaf, and hear as I never expected to do. This card is unsolicited.
CHARLES CHAPPELL,
Washington Market.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

SIGHT RESTORED.
T. Lawrence Greener, of No. 192 East 28th-st., New-York City:—Have been suffering from blindness of the left eye for a considerable period. The eye was constitutionally in a state of great inflammation, which not only caused me intense suffering, but materially affected my general health. Hearing of Dr. VON EISENBERG'S great reputation, and as every one said anyone was hopeless, I called on the Doctor, who, after having examined me, undertook my case, and within a fortnight I found myself almost completely cured. It is now a month since I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care. I am happy to be able to state that the inflammation is entirely gone; that I see perfectly well with both eyes; added to which I at present am in good health—a blessing I have not enjoyed since I was blind.
Oct. 5, 1864.
The ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON is now on sale at Dr. VON EISENBERG'S Consulting Rooms, No. 616 BROADWAY, over [illegible].

INSTRUCTION.

FIFTH-AVENUE COLLEGE
FOR
YOUNG LADIES.
No. 208 5th-av., opposite Madison-park.
A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.
French the language of the school.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys is at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st.

PIANO FORTE CLASS TEACHING.
MR. FRANCIS H. BROWN, is ready to receive pupils in Piano Forte class teaching, and will be happy to meet those interested at Messrs. Chickering & Son's Warerooms No. 652 Broadway, every day for two weeks between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.
Terms &c., for the different classes $10,00, $15,00 and $20.00 per term.
Send for circulars containing full particulars with letters from Mr. L. M. Gottschalk and Mr. William Mason.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English school for young ladies and children, No. 12 Union-square, on 4th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Miss Kennedy is prepared to receive a very limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. They will be under her own constant supervision, have a pleasant home, unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the French language, which is the language of the house, and will receive a complete course of English instruction.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
For circulars of further particulars, please apply as above.

MAPLE HALL
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Jamaica, L. I.
P. A. ANDREU.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
AT NO. 40 IRVING-PLACE, OPENED ON THE 20TH OF SEPTEMBER.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.
Second quarter, Fall session, commences Nov. 2.
Address, for catalogues
Rev. JOHN NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH (limited) SCHOOL, No. 805 Broadway, northwest corner 21st street, reopened on the 19th ult.

WINTER IN ROME.—A GERMAN PROTESTant lady, accustomed to tuition, purposes to spend next Winter in Rome to procure educational advantages for her daughter. She would be glad to take charge of a few young ladies who might be desirous to accompany her. Invalids not objected to. Proposed time of departure, beginning of November, to remain in Rome six months. The engagement might be made for a year, if desired, and the Summer spent in Germany, Switzerland, &c., &c. Highest references given and required. For terms and particulars, address P. N., North Shore, Staten Island, N. Y.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASTIC ACADEMY NO. 6 EAST 24TH ST.—Classes in light gymnastics (Dr. Dio Lewis' system) for ladies, gentlemen and children, are now organizing for the season. Ladies and Misses' classes will be under the able direction of Madam B. Hawley, who for many years has sustained the highest reputation as a teacher of Physical Education in the leading institutions in this City. For full particulars apply at the gymnasium.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Scheinert will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and fencing in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

REV. J. H. TYNG WOULD APPRISE parents that he has taken a pleasant and convenient room, corner Broadway and 21st-st., where he will be glad to receive a small number of lads, to whose thorough instruction in all the usual branches of classical and English study his whole time and endeavors will be devoted. The modern languages also will receive much attention.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BLISS, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, No. 38 Wall-st.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars may be obtained at Christopher Crowell's, No. 943, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas's, No. 962 Broadway.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. SPENCERT and B. GRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.—A GERMAN LADY EXPERIenced in teaching German, French, Music and the English branches, wishes to give lessons in the afternoon or evening, for which board would be taken as an equivalent. Address J. A. S., No. 277 State-st., Brooklyn.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARK, A. M., Rector. Parents and students are invited to visit it during school hours.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—A select family school for boys. The Forty-eighth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. Twenty-five pupils. For circulars, address the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A.M.

A BUSINESS COURSE.—BOOKKEEPING, Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra, Navigation, Greek and Latin taught, day and evening. PAINE'S Mercantile College, No. 62 Bowery, New-York; No. 383 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fall and Winter terms will commence on the first MONDAY in October. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, No. 3 West 37th-st., twelfth door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MRS. TUFTS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, No. 49 West 20th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Secor, No. 636.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD desires to obtain pupils to prepare for college. The best references and testimonials will be given. Address W. M. HOWLAND, No. 218 East 30th-st.

REV. W. G. FRENCH WOULD RECEIVE six boys, under the age of twelve years, into his family, to board and teach. Apply immediately at No. 57 East 73d-st., near Central Park.

MRS. WILLIAMS, ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 30th street, will reopen, Sept. 21.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERsity, Washington-sq.—Primary, Classical & Commercial. Location, size and ventilation of rooms unsurpassed.

BOY'S BOARDING SCHOOL, ESSEX, Conn.—REV. A. CUMMINGS, Principal. Terms, $350. Circulars at SHELDON & CO.'S, 335 Broadway.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT NO. 834 WEST 32D-st.—CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and Rev. A. P. MORRIS, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL.—STOCKbridge, Berkshire County, Mass. Fall term begins Monday, Oct. 3, 1864. HOFFMAN & HUNTER.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No 230 West 20th-st., is now open.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, A TEACHER, wishes to give lessons as a compensation for board. Address J. LEROUX, No. 28 East 30th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

WILTON BOARDING INSTITUTE.—Terms, $40 to $50 per quarter. ADDISON A. BETTS, Principal, Connecticut.

A PARISIAN LADY DESIRES A FEW pupils in her own language. Address Miss M. L., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—MISS STEVENS, PRINCIPAL.—The forty-sixth year of this Seminary will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. C. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, will reopen on the 2d day of Sept. 1864.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.
Prof. ELLE CHARLIER, Director.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS,
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
This Institution will commence its semi-annual session Oct. 17. Boys of all ages admitted. Superior advantages offered. Catalogues at J. P. WORSTELL'S, No. 254 Broadway, or at the Institute. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

GOLDSMITH'S ACADEMY OF BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, &c., NO. 786 BROADWAY.—NOTICE.—The hour from 4 to 5 o'clock has been set apart for ladies cheap writing lessons. Half prices charged. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Principal.

TEACHERS.

EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL AGENCY
Supplies principals, committees and heads of families with well qualified teachers; represents teachers desiring engagements; affords information of good schools; forwards books, maps, charts, &c., for schools and families. Circulars sent upon request. Circulars of schools and academies respectfully solicited. Address J. A. NASH, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS had considerable experience in teaching, a situation as governess for young children, or would go as companion to a lady. The best of testimonials as to capability. Address E. H., Governess, Station D.

WANTED—A VISITING GOVERNESS, A LADY competent to teach English, French, music, &c., one willing to devote the entire day to one pupil; a Catholic lady preferred. Address T. E. D., Box No. 1,381 Post-office, stating name and address.

WANTED.—AN ENGLISH LADY IS DESIROUS of meeting with a situation as resident governess in a private family. She instructs in English, Music, French, and Drawing. Address G. O., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DESIRES engagements as visiting governess; special attention paid to the higher English branches, French and music; best of City references. Address J. G., 139 West 21st-st.

A GERMAN TEACHER, WHO HAS BEEN educated in Paris, and has resided in England for many years as governess, wishes to give private lessons in a gentleman's family. Address C. A., No. 376 4th-av.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED IN EVERY State and town, to report vacancies or take positions as principals or assistants (with stamp.) AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 713 Broadway, N. Y.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF EXPERIENCE in teaching, wishes to give daily instruction in music, English and French. Address M. M. M., Post-office, Union-square.

DIVIDENDS.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 2.
NEW YORK, Oct. 5.
The Trustees of the McKinley Oil Company, have declared a Dividend of Three per Cent (out of the net earnings of the Company for the month of September,) payable on demand at the office of the company No. 81 John-street New-York, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 6.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.
A dividend of One per cent. for the month of September has been declared payable at the office of the company, No. 81 John-st, New-York, on and after Oct. 17, 1864, to shareholders of record, at the close of business this day. WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1864.
DIVIDEND.
The usual Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after the 10th day of October.
The Transfer Books will be closed till that date.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE CO.,
NO. 71 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1864.
A Semi-annual Dividend of 7¾ Per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PLEASANT VALLEY GOLD COMPANY.
A Dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Trustees, payable on the 24th day of October, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange place, in the City of New-York. A. L. PURVES, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1864.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. was declared, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders of this Company, at the Continental Bank, in the City of New-York, on the 25th of October, instant, until the 20th day of November next, and after that date, at the Company's office in Cleveland.
The transfer books of the Company will close on the 15th day of October, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 26th day of October at 10 o'clock, A. M.
H. C. LACE, Treasurer.

BANKING OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 62 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH a letter of the President of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, dated the 21th ult., notice is hereby given that a dividend of two and one-half per cent., (2½ p. c.) free of Government tax, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, will be paid by us Oct. 17, on the capital stock of that company, to the holders, as registered on Oct. 1 prox. The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., Oct. 1, and reopen Oct. 18.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
Transfer Agents.

OFFICE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMP'Y,
No. 205½ WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to Stockholders on and after Oct. 20. The Transfer Books will be closed from Oct. 3 to Oct. 20.
H. P. RUTTER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
All moneys deposited on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN,
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary. President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before October 20th, will draw interest from October 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner Varick.
ASSETS..... $112,850
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20, *will bear interest from Oct. 1.*
EDER HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 26th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

BAROUCHE FOR SALE—MADE TO ORDER by Wood Bros., in their latest and best style, and has been used a few times only. Will be sold low. Can be seen at private stable, No. 63 East 18th-st.

HORSE COVERS MADE FROM PURE long flax; canvas suitable for doctors, livery, truck and cart horses, handsome as India rubber, and far more durable, at BOYLE'S, No. 154 Maiden-lane, near Front-st.

TARPAULINS AND CART-COVERS manufactured expressly for hard wear, and warranted all pure long flax, carefully prepared at No. 154 Maiden-lane, near Front-st.

CARRIAGES.—NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE of the decline of gold, the large stock (over 200 carriages) in warerooms No. 450 Broadway, will be offered at greatly reduced prices. C. WITTZ, No. 450 Broadway.

WANTED—A STABLE, IN THE VICINITY OF 8th-av. and 12th-st., for six months. Address Box No. 5,649 Post-office.

$75—A GOOD HORSE, ROCKAWAY wagon and harness for sale. Address "CARRIAGE," Box No. 148 *Times* Office, for two days.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL THE NEW PHRENOLOGICAL BUST for learners, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.
The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.
These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.
As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.
IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.
CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.
In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.
ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.
But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.
It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.
SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED
BY THE
ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 134 Greenwich-st.
And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,
AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, 1864:

RESOURCES.

United States 6 ₰ cent. and Clearing House Certificates	$1,222,000 00	
Loans and Discounts	2,074,071 39	$3,296,071 39
Overdrafts		83,338 9
Due from Banks		
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$205,000 00	
Due from Brokers	25,000 00	100,853 17
Real Estate		171,277 68
Specie		
Cash Items, viz.: Checks and Bank Notes received on deposit the day previous		658,404 43
Stocks: New-York and United States Bonds with Comptroller		635,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages		
United States Demand Notes		83,000 00
Bills of Suspended Banks		
Loss and Expense Account		17,066 31
Total		$5,045,011 87

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,500,000 00
Circulation Registered	$597,300 00	
Circulation not registered		
Less Notes on hand	200,372 00—	396,928 00
Profits		183,856 09
Due to Banks		1,174,127 57
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
Due Depositors, on demand		1,789,778 21
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads—unpaid Dividends		672 00
Total		$5,045,011 87

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—A. V. STOUT, President, and W. A. KISSAM, Cashier, of SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, at New-York, located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 24th day of September, 1864, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
V. STOUT, President.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 10th day of October, 1864. JOSEPH H. BARKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GROCERS' BANK on Saturday, the 24th day of September 1864:

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts		$949,432 00
Overdrafts		
Due from Banks		52,082 17
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$76,300—	
Due from Brokers		
Real Estate		30,000 00
Specie		19,725 00
Cash items, viz.: Check bills, &c., taken in deposit the previous day		115,444 14
Stocks, $35,000; Promissory U. S. 7 3-10 notes and indebtedness certificates, $———		35,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages		
Bills of Solvent Banks and U. S. Legal Tender Notes		323,454 00
Bills of Suspended Banks	$———	
Loss and Expense account		3,983 61
Total		$1,529,120 92

LIABILITIES:

Capital		$300,000 00
Circulation Registered	$5,000	
Circulation not Registered		
Total	$5,000	
Less Notes on hand	128	4,872 00
Profits		60,931 76
Due to Banks		77,304 17
Due to individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
Due Depositors, on demand		1,085,783 99
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads, unpaid dividends		244 00
Total		$1,529,120 92

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—ED. WARD ROWE, President, and SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, an Associated Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 24th day of September, 1864, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. E. ROWE, President.
SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 7th day of October, 1864. B. E. WATSON, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BROADWAY BANK, on Saturday, the 24th day of September, 1864.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$3,679,689 41
Overdrafts		448 83
Due from Banks		297,724 36
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$208,646 78	
Due from Brokers	35,000 00	
Real Estate		176,000 00
Specie		519,611 29
Cash Items, viz: principally Checks in Exchanges		573,373 06
Stocks, $679,000; Promissory U. S. Notes, and Indebtedness Certificates	$1,010,783 70—	1,689,703 71
Bills of Solvent Banks		32,694 00
Loss and Expense Account		7,649 00
Total		$6,975,893 75

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000 00
Circulation Registered	$43,000 00	
Less Notes on hand	7,526 00—	35,474 00
Profits		709,221 93
Due to Banks		252,244 66
Due Depositors, on Demand		4,975,764 23
Amount due not included under either of the above heads—Unpaid dividends		3,089 00
Total		$6,975,893 75

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—FRANCIS A. PALMER, President, and JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the Broadway Bank, an Association located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 24th day of September, 1864, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. F. A. PALMER, President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 8th day October, 1864.
[STAMP.] WILLIAM B. ROCKWELL, Notary Public.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN,
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
PITTSBURGH, Penn., Sept. 24, 1864.
Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Transfer Agents, New-York:
DEAR SIR: In pursuance of an order of the Board of Directors, please announce that the Stock Transfer Books of this company will be closed on SATURDAY, Oct. 1 proximo, at 2 P. M., and remain closed until 3 P. M., Oct. 17, and that a dividend of two and one-half per cent., (2½) free of Government tax., will be paid Oct. 17 and after, to the registered holders of full paid stock at the time the books were closed. The dividend thus to be paid, was made from the earnings of the third quarter of the year. The earnings and operating expenses as ascertained, and estimated for the first three-quarters to the 30th inst., are as follows:

Earnings for January, February, March, April, May, June, July and August, and estimated for September	$4,849,743 83
Operating expenses for January, February, March, April, May, June and estimates for August and September	$2,915,468 84
Nett balance	$1,934,274 99

From this balance deduct interest on mortgage bonds, sinking funds and dividends of the first and second quarters as follows:

Nine months' interest on 1st, 2d and 3d mortgage bonds	$656,525 00
Nine months' interest on Alleghany River Bridge Bonds	18,000 00
Nine months' sinking fund on 1st and 2d mortgage bonds	78,750 00
Nine months' interest on Chicago Depot bonds	5,213 01
Dividend on Stock for 1st and 2d quarter, paid	338,665 00
The Dividends now to pay are	197,355 00
Total	$1,293 908 00

Leaving a surplus subject to the further order of the Board of $630,366 99 after paying expenses, interest, sinking fund and dividends for the nine months of the year.
The nett income for the nine months, after paying all charges upon the revenue excepting dividends, is six-teen per cent. (16 per cent) on the present augmented capital, or about seventeen per cent. (17 per cent.) on the average capital invested during the same period, which is equal to twenty-two and two-thirds per cent. (22⅔ per cent.) for the year.
The amount expended for construction to the 30th inst., will be about $1,900,000, of which the great r portion will be paid by the money realized from the sale of stock ordered in April last, and which has all been sold.
G. W. CASS, President.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 363 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1864.
DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
This Bank will receive bids for the new Loan of
FORTY MILLIONS
5-20 Six Per Cent. Bonds,
To be awarded Oct. 20.
One-quarter of the amount to be paid in Certificates of Indebtedness.
This Bank will be represented at Washington by its President, and will receive and place with its bids all offers, and charge ⅛ per cent. if successful.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier. J. U. ORVIS, President.

PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH WEST INDIA COTTON COMPANY.
CAPITAL—$500,000,
5,000 Shares.....$100 each.
Charter to be applied for.
JOHN C. RAHMING, President.
THOS. A. R WEBSTER, Vice-Pres.
F. H. KNAPP, Treasurer.
GEORGE DOUGLAS, Counsel to the Co.
This Company has been formed for the purpose of cultivating Sea Island Cotton on the island of Long Island, one of the Bahamas, situated in lat. 23° 10', long. 73° 3', and have 2,000 acres of land, capable of producing the finest kind of Sea Island Cotton. During the past two years a section of the land has been under cultivation, and the cotton produced is pronounced equal to that raised in any part of the world. The Company intend increasing their facilities of production, therefore offer to the public a limited number of shares, at their par value of $100 each. Samples of Cotton, together with statistics and more extended information, may be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 87 Beaver-st., New-York.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s. OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates,
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

MILWAUKIE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.
TO THE BONDHOLDERS.
Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made no payment due the Sinking Fund October 1, 1864, and that we have designated by lot for payment, as required by the trust deed, $60,500 of said Bonds, numbered as follows, viz:
Nos. 48, 93, 101, 199, 221, 223, 256, 267, 308, 332, 336, 403, 420, 422, 479, 491, 495, 496, 508, 547, 630, 631, 686, 706, 716, 726, 763, 928, 1021, 1044, 1077, 1144, 1164, 1238, 1242, 1263, 1275, 1288, 1379, 1386, 1402, 1451, 1605, 1631, 1666, 1711, 1850, 1853, 1901, 2011, 2110, 2310, 2315, 2316, 2322, of $1000 each; and 2478, 2503, 2533, 2554, 2587, 2622, 2631, of $500 each.
The holders of the bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest, upon surrendering the bonds to us at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.
The above bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1865. The next payment will be due April 1, 1865.
W. SCHALL,
By A. GORTTSELLE, Att'y, } Trust'e.
N. A. COWDREY,

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery. C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO THE 7.30 PER CENT. AND 10.40
NATIONAL LOANS,
(¼ per cent. commission allowed,)
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Government Loan Agents.

HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY.
NEW-YORK OFFICE, NO. 59 TRINITY BUILDING,
OCT. 8, 1864.
The annual election of Directors of this Company will take place on THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at this office, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
By order JOHN G. GREENLEES, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 15, 1864
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late Incorporated Union Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the Union Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said (late) bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption, within six years from date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 1 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this company for the election of thirteen directors and three inspectors of election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.
By order JAMES WARING, Secretary.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
No. 23 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on the first MONDAY of October, at the office of the company, No. 13 William-st., New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting.
JOHN A. DIX, President.
H. V. POOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 16, 1864.
COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, due Oct. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.—THE FRENCH MAIL STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON, for Havre, will sail from Pier No. 49 North River, (foot of Morton-st.) on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATNOI CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,169	Frow-s.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Frowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 26.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.

SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.

The New and Elegant Steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. Babcock, Commander,
On SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at Noon,
(And every Saturday four weeks thereafter,)
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

PRICE OF PASSAGE
as low as by any other line offering equal inducements in speed, safety, style of living and accommodations.

For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 15.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 22.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 29.
SUWONADA	Jayne	Saturday, Nov. 5.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Nov. 12.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWONADA	Jayne	Saturday, Dec. 3.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwonada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.

Oct. 13	COSTA RICA	TINKLEPAUGH.
Oct. 24	OCEAN QUEEN	SEABURY.
Nov. 3	NORTH STAR	JONES.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Oct. 10, MONDAY, Nov. 7.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Or Treasury Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR MATAMORAS DIRECT.

The fast United States Mail Steamship
CAROLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for the above port, on Saturday, Oct. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage, apply to
LODLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL, Capt. STEPHEN G. RUSSELL, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

N. B.—The CHAMPION, Capt. WILSON, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 15
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON..SATURDAY.....Oct. 29

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA.—PRICE OF PASSAGE, $80.—The Steamer "EAGLE," Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

PASSENGERS FOR HAVANA MAY PROCURE passports of the Department of State, from A. C. WILMARTH, U. S. Court Building, No. 41 Chambers st. 3d story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 283 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to Travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

HYDROSTATIC PRESS WANTED.—First-class, second-hand, in good order, without pump, ten-inch ram or more; Hoe & Co.'s make preferred. Address Box No. 4,834 New-York City Post-office, with dimensions, price and where to be seen.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE FIRM OF ODDIE, ST. GEORGE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1864.
ORVILLE ODDIE,
C. R. ST. GEORGE,
A. R. FULLERTON.

J. J. MERIAN, HAS ADMITTED AS partner his nephew, Mr. ALFRED MERIAN. The business will be continued under the firm of J. J. MERIAN & CO. Mr. LOUIS KORBETT holds the power of Attorney of the new firm.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hampton, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P.M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:3., 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 6, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2 20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
9:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:37 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL, and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8.10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of an alias decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, administrators of Elias Rassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, et al, to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Akron, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of November, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said Railroad Company, to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, a distance of about sixty-one miles, to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby. The superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine houses and all other buildings thereon, water stations and tank houses, and all appurtenances of their said road, and also all the franchises, rights and privileges of said Company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said Railroad Company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said Court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also at the same time and place, I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said Company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of four locomotives, six passenger cars, four baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house freight cars, 40 flat freight cars, 12 hand cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord wood, materials in the machine shops, tools, old iron, &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Sept. 29, 1864.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF ONONDAGA.—TO JOHN MOORE, Defendant.—You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of RODGER S. SPERRY, Plaintiff, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at this office, in the Village of Jordan, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will take judgment against you for $1,087 and interest on $329 from Sept. 13, 1861, and interest on $329 from Aug. 13, 1861, and interest on $328 from July 13, 1861, besides costs, notaries' fees and postage.

WM. PORTER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Jordan, N. Y.

Said summons and complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of Onondaga County, at the City of Syracuse, in the State of New-York, Sept. 2, A. D. 1864.

WM. PORTER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Jordan, N. Y.
law-6wTu*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts. Pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes, CHESTER A. KELLOGG, of the City of Buffalo, insolvent. Notice first published Sept. 13, 1864, creditors to appear before Hon. JAMES SHELDON, County Judge of Erie County, Nov. 30, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his office in Buffalo, to show cause, if any they have, why said insolvent should not make an assignment and be discharged from his debts. C. A. KELLOGG, Insolvent.
EDWARD STEVENS, Attorney,
Sept. 13-law10w.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 21½ Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

WANTED—FURNITURE FOR A LECTURE ROOM—Forty moveable slips, each capable of seating eight or more persons. Also, two four-light chandeliers for kerosene, second hand. Address W. H. R., care of Martin & Corey, No. 283 Greenwich-st.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

PROPOSALS

ARMY STORES.

OFFICE U. S. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, }
No. 32 VINE-ST., CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1864. }

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 3 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, Oct. 15, 1864, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, subsistence stores, as follows:

5,000,000 pounds of
PORK—Mess, Thin Mess, or Prime Mess.
BACON—Sides, Shoulders or Hams.

Pork to be sound, free from rust or stain, full weight, (200 lbs.,) of salt, dry-salted, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels.

Bacon to be sound, thoroughly cured and smoked dry; loose, or packed in strong tierces or boxes containing about 300 pounds net each.

Cooperage must of the best kind, and all boxes must be strapped with green hickory straps.

Bidders will state fully and precisely the kinds of meat and quantity of each kind offered, and the time within which they propose to make the delivery, and for Bacon, whether loose or in packages. If the latter, state the kind.

The stores to be delivered to the Commissaries of Subsistence at Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Baltimore, New-York, or Boston, as each bidder may select, but they must state in their proposals at which of these points they will make their deliveries; and if at more than one point, the quantity at each.

Separate proposals must be made, in duplicate, for each of the articles offered, or for deliveries of the same article at different points, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of the amount specified.

The prices (per barrel for pork, per pound for bacon, named in the proposals, will be for the article delivered free of expense to the United States for drayage, cooperage or packages, at such places in the cities named as may be designated by the receiving Commissary.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment, if so desired by the receiving Commissary.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors other than the party furnishing the stores, must be furnished when required; but the meats will also be examined and passed upon by such inspector as may be designated by the Commissary to whom the delivery is made.

Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished when required.

All old marks, except such as refer to the contents, must be obliterated, and each package must have distinctly and plainly marked on it the name and address of the seller, the name of the contents, and date of contract, and Bacon packages must also have on them the gross, tare actual) and net weights.

Payments will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, as also a written guarantee of two responsible names.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

Place of business and date ——

The undersigned, in response to your advertisement, dated Sept. 27, 1864, hereby offers for sale to the United States, the following stores ——— there state the kind and quantity offered, place and time of delivery, &c.,) ——— at ($ ——) ——— dollars ——— cents per ———, and should this proposal be accepted, in whole or in part, will deliver the same in strict compliance with advertisement, a copy of which is hereunto attached.

(Signature of bidder,) ———

We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions. Also a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required.

(Signatures,) ———

Proposals must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed and addressed to the undersigned, and must be distinguished from other letters by the words. "Proposals for Stores," on the upper left hand corner of the envelope.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, if such a course should be deemed to the interest of the United States.

B. DU BARRY, Maj. and C. S., U. S. A.

[No. 4.]
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, }
CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 24, 1864. }

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until THURSDAY, Oct. 14, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery to this Department of

STOCKINGS—Army Standard.
MESS PANS—Army Standard.
SHOVELS—Army Standard.
DRUMS complete—Army Standard.
BUGLES, with extra mouth-piece—Army Standard.
WALL TENTS, complete—Army Standard. (Bidders may state whether they propose to furnish 8 oz. or 10 oz. Duck, and whether of Cotton or Linen materials.)
HOSPITAL TENTS—Army Standard.
WORSTED SASHES—Army Standard.

Sample of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quanity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on THURSDAY, Oct. 13, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on FRIDAY, Oct. 14, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope "Proposals for ———," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

[No. 5.]
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
CINCINNATI, Sept. 21, 1864. }

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery, to this department of

IRREGULAR TROWSERS, of any color except light blue or gray.

Samples to be furnished by the parties offering, who will state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

To be delivered free of charge at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods, distinctly marked on each article and package.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to sample, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

Bids will be opened on Monday, Oct. 17, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope "Proposal for ———," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

[No. 7.]
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, }
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Sept. 29, 1864. }

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery, to this department, of—

Ostrich Feathers for Hats, army standard,
Hat Feather Sockets, army standard,
Eagles for Hats, army standard.
Crossed Cannon for Hats, army standard.
Crossed Sabers for Hats, army standard.
Crossed Bugles for Hats, army standard.
Company Figures, assorted, army standard.
Chevrons, Artillery Sergeants, army standard.
Chevrons Artillery Corporals, army standard.
National Colors, infantry, army standard.
Regimental Colors, infantry, army standard.
Guidons, army standard.
Drums Snares, sets, army standard.

Samples of which may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to sample, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Wednesday, Oct 19, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope "Proposal for ———," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, }
Oct. 8, 1864. }

Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Paper," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 21st day of October instant, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, five hundred reams of paper.

The paper to be white, 13½ inches by 18½ inches; to weigh 16 pounds to the ream, and be made of linen stock; to be ruled 24 lines on each page, leaving one inch margin at the top and bottom and both sides of each page.

Sample of quality and size of the paper may be seen at the office of the Inspector in charge at the Navy-yard at Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, and at this Bureau.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864. }

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

to

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

AMUSEMENTS

WALLACK'S. TUESDAY.

Doors open at 7¼; Overture at 7¾.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
WEDNESDAY—MONEY.
THURSDAY—A five-act play, entitled
THE COMPACT,
which has been some time in active preparation, with new Scenery, Appointments and Music.

The characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Charles Fisher, John Gilbert, Geo. Holland, Young, W. R. Floyd, John Sefton, Whiting, Wright, Moore, Brown, Parkes, Williamson, Pope, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs Floyd, Mrs. and Miss Maurice.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7 3-4.

Lessee and Manager ——— WM. WHEATLEY
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, 1864.
EDWIN FORREST
in his original character of
JACK CADE,
in Judge Conrad's powerful romantic tragedy of the same name, supported by the entire company.

The manager, in consequence of other arrangements, is obliged to announce the

FAREWELL NIGHTS
OF THE DUKE'S MOTTO
It will be performed TO-MORROW, Wednesday, being POSITIVELY ITS LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
WM. WHEATLEY ——— as ——— LEGARDERE
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, EDWIN FORREST.

WINTER GARDEN.

NINTH WEEK
OF
MR. J. S. CLARKE.
A continuation of houses,
CROWDED FROM PARQUETTE TO DONE.
Evidence his great success in the revival of the most amusing of all Shakespeare's creations,
THE COMEDY OF ERRORS,
produced with a uniform excellence of
COSTUMES,
SCENERY,
AND
APPOINTMENTS,
never before surpassed on the New-York stage.

Mr. CLARKE will also appear as Paul Patent, a new rôle, in a dashing petite comedy called
LOVE IN LIVERY.

To meet the wishes of those who have not yet seen Mr. CLARKE in his immensely popular comic rôles of De Boots and Toodles, he will appear in those characters on Friday next and each Friday during his limited engagement. Doors open at 7¼.

JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION.

PRESENTATION CONCERTS.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FIFTH CONCERT,
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 11.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT
given with each ticket,
AT TIME OF PURCHASE.
Office for the sale of tickets,
NOS. 542 AND 544 BROADWAY,
where the presents are distributed from the
STOCK OF MAGNIFICENT JEWELRY, PIANOS, SEWING-MACHINES, DIAMONDS, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c., &c., &c.
A GIFT FOR ALL.
PRESENTS FOR EVERY BODY.
THE MOST POPULAR CONCERTS EVER GIVEN.
E. R. ELIAS, Actuary.

MUSEUM OPEN AND FREE—DAY AND EVENING.—Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, give written charts at all hours.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1864. }

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 14th inst., for fulfilling for issue to the United States Army two hundred thousand (200,000) pounds of DESICCATED POTATOES, to be manufactured exclusively from sound potatoes of the best varieties, and without admixture of any other ingredients, to be in all particulars sound and free from sourness or unpleasant flavor, to be ground to the fineness of corn meal, and packed in air-tight, tin or zinc boxes, containing sixty pounds net, these to be packed in strong, well-made and strapped wooden boxes, two in each, with sunken and battened ends, like sample packages to be seen at this office.

Proposers will state where their manufactories are located, and will briefly describe their method of granulating and disiccation, stating also the average time required for the several processes of manufacture. They will also state how soon they can make their deliveries, which must be free of expense to the United States, at the Subsistence Storehouse, No. 4 State-st., New-York, or at such other point in the City of New-York as may be designated by the proper authority, and must be completed before the end of November proximo.

Each proposer is required to furnish a sample of not less than three hundred and sixty pounds of his own manufacture, packed as above.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

[No. 8.]
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, }
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1864. }

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until THURSDAY, Oct. 20, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department, (by contract,) with—

WOOLEN BLANKETS

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 10, 1864.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	105⅛	100	Erie Railway	92
5,000	do	105⅝	400	do	92⅛
50,000	do	105¼	100	do	b10 92
500	do	106	100	do	92⅜
700	U. S. 5s, 5-20's O. Small	107⅜	100	do	92⅜
25,000	do	107⅜	800	do	92⅜
4,000	do	107	100	do	b30 92⅜
9,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	86⅛	100	Hud. Riv. R.	114⅜
1,000	Texas, N. Y. 8-10s, Oct. & Apr.	104⅜	400	do	114⅜
10,000	do	104⅜	1000	Reading R.	120
15,000	do	104⅜	100	do	s30 119
12,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	94⅜	400	Ill. Cen. R.	114⅜
15,000	Penn. 6s, '80	86	300	do	s10 114¼
1,000	M. & Ha. lm. to Paulne R.	66	800	M. S. & N. I.	62⅜
1,000	O. & M. Cer.	35	200	do	62¾
20,000	do	34⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	97
10,000	do	b15 34⅜	100	do	b30 98
10,000	do	34	100	do	98⅛
20,000	Erie 1st M. Bs.	110	365	Chi. & N. W.	40
6,000	Erie 2d M. Bs.	115	100	do	39⅝
2,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	115	100	do	39⅜
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	115	200	do	39⅜
4,000	C. & N. W. 1st Bs.	94⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	74
2,000	Ft. W. & C. 1st.	109	100	do	74⅜
5,000	Mil. & M. P. 1st M.	110	100	do	74⅜
1,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st.	109	600	do	74⅜
2,000	Miss. & No. L. G.	58	700	Cle. & Tol. R.	103⅜
30	Hanover Bank	104	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	89⅜
1,000	Am. Gold	198	400	do	89⅜
800	Cum. Coal Pref.	51⅜	500	do	89¼
100	Quick M. Co.	b10 77⅜	100	do	90
800	Mariposa M. Co.	33	100	do	b30 89¾
300	do	s60 32⅜	150	do	89
100	do	33⅛	600	do	s30 89
100	do	33¾	100	Mil. & Fr. du C. R.	43⅜
100	do	s60 32	125	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	93
18	Metropolitan Gas.	124	500	do	92¾
100	Pacific Mail	280	300	do	b30 93¾
100	do	278	500	do	92¾
200	N. Y. Cen.	113	100	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	67⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R.	118	50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	117

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	105⅜	200	Hudson R. R.	115
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	107	100	do	115⅛
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C	95⅛	200	Erie R.	b10 119⅛
2,000	Treas. 7 3-10 N. Oct. & April.	105	800	do	119⅜
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. C.	94⅜	300	P., Ft. W. & C.	92⅜
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	34⅜	100	do	92¾
10,000	Amer. Gold	197⅜	100	Mich. Central R.	118¾
200	Quick. M. Co.	77⅜	100	M. S. & N. I.	63⅜
100	Pac. M. S. Co.	s30 278	500	do	63⅝
600	N. Y. Central	114	100	do	63⅝
18	do	115	200	Ill. Cen. R.	114⅜
200	Erie R.	b60 93	100	do	b10 114⅜
300	do	s30 92	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	39¾
25	do	92⅛	218	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	74
6000	do	b3 92⅜	100	Clev. & Tol.	105⅜
			200	Chi. & R. I. R.	89¼

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$400	Erie R.	92⅜	300	Ch. & R. I. R. x-d	89⅝
100	do	s30 92⅜	300	do	c 89¾
100	do	92⅜	200	do	89¾
100	do	92⅜	600	do	b3 89¾
100	do	92⅜	800	Chic. & N. W.	b3 39⅛
200	do	b2 92⅜	200	do	s3 39
100	do	92⅜	100	do	s30 39
100	do	92⅜	300	do	38¾
400	do	s30 92⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	74
100	do	c 92⅜	100	do	74
400	Hudson R. R.	s3 115	100	do	b3 74⅜
200	do	b3 115⅛	100	do	74⅜
200	Clev. & Pitts.	97¼	200	P., F. W. & C.	c 92⅜
200	Reading R.	119⅜	200	do	92⅜
100	do	c 119⅜	100	Canton Co.	28⅜
200	do	119⅜	300	Cum. Coal	51
400	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	62¾	100	do	c 51
1000	do	b3 62¾	100	do	50⅞
100	do	62¾	100	do	c 50⅞
200	Ill. Cen. R.	b5 114⅜	100	Quick. Min.	c 77⅜
100	do	114⅜	100	do	77⅜
100	do	s10 114⅜	100	Mar. Mining Co.	32⅜
100	do	b5 114⅜	100	do	32¾
300	do	b3 115	100	do	32¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$200	Erie Railway	b3 92⅜	1000	Erie R.	92⅜
100	do	92⅜	200	do	s3 92⅜
100	do	s6 92⅜	300	Cum. Coal	b3 51
400	do	b3 92⅜	100	do	s3 50⅛
200	do	b4 92⅜	500	Quick. Min. Co.	77⅜
500	do	b4 92⅜	200	do	s3 77⅜
300	do	92⅜			

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$10,000	Am. Gold	198⅜	100	Mich. So. & N. I.	63⅜
5,000	do	199	200	do	63⅜
5,000	do	199⅜	100	do	s10 63⅜
5,000	do	199⅜	500	do	s30 63⅜
10,000	do	s3 199⅛	200	do	64
1000	Erie Railway	b3 93	200	do	64⅛
2000	do	s3 92⅞	100	Toledo	108
200	do	92⅞	600	Northwest'n R.	40¾
200	Reading R.	120⅜	400	N. W. Pref.	b10 75⅜
200	do	120⅜	100	Pac. M. S. Co.	278
100	do	s5 120⅜	100	Cum. Coal Co.	b3 51¼
100	Ill. Cen. R.	115	100	do	51
100	do	115¼	100	do	51¾
200	Pittsburgh	95	800	Mar. Min. Co.	32
200	do	95¾	100	do	b3 32

MONDAY, Oct. 10—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Oct. 8, 1864, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit Oct. 1:

Decrease in Loans	$21,631
Increase in Specie	395,446
Decrease in Circulation	26,717
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	$16,920

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Oct. 10, 1863.	Oct. 3, 1864.	Oct. 1, 1864.
Capital	$89,401,000	$89,927,725	$89,927,725
Loans	209,906,993	185,875,206	185,896,837
Specie	29,927,261	20,066,577	19,671,131
Circulation	5,525,178	4,131,111	4,157,828
Gross Deposits	246,585,206	220,713,271	236,352,176
Exchanges	66,546,015	84,350,249	90,516,079
Undrawn	180,337,282	146,333,022	145,816,097
In Sub-Treasury	29,327,018	29,083,356	22,511,938

The weekly Associated Bank return shows a moderate gain on the Specie line of Deposits. In other respects the movement of the week was remarkably steady.

The market for Money, to-day, is quiet. The Stock Producers are fairly supplied at 7 per cent. There is continued irregularity in the rates for mercantile paper, but less distrust in signatures than early last week.

The Gold Room opened weak this morning, nearly 2 per cent. below the sales of Saturday afternoon, but later in the day the speculators for the rise attempted to use the later English financial news to advance the price, and the price recovered, for a time, to 197¼ @198¼. Their reasoning appeared to be that the renewed London and Liverpool pressure will add to the export demand for Gold from this side. The same argument was advanced on the previous panic news from London, when Gold was ruling here at 225 ℔ cent., but there was no response from the Importing or Banking interest to justify an upward turn, and so the price, on continued good accounts of our military situation, went down to 215, and subsequently to 200@190 ℔ cent. This second outburst of panic in England, after a fortnight of comparative quiet, comes not unexpectedly to this side. It was foreseen that the news of the victory of SHERIDAN in the Shenandoah Valley, following so quickly the fall of Atlanta, would further disturb English opinion as to the result of the War, and its early termination in favor of the National Government. The defeat of EARLY caused a decline of 6@8 ℔ cent. in the bogus Confederate Cotton Loan. Some of the banking and mercantile failures reported from England are of the most desperate nature; but the panic had not yet become general, nor had the Bank of England rate of interest gone above 9 ℔ cent.

The interest in the New Loan of $40,000,000 to be awarded next Friday is on the increase among private capitalists as well as with the National Banks and Banking firms in Wall-street. The bidding now promises to be on a liberal scale. It will be stimulated by the offer of the Secretary to receive one-fourth the amount in Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness. These are selling in the market at 94¼@94¾ ℔ cent. The accrued interest will be allowed by the Department to the 14th inst., and the Certificates received at par.

At the Stock Exchange the Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States were about the same as on Saturday. Treasury Certificates a fraction better. The Railway speculation was rather feverish in the forenoon, but not disposed to yield materially on Saturday's prices. On Erie the contest between *Bull* and *Bear* is more equal than through the early part of last week. The sales are not on a very large scale. The Western Shares generally steady at both sessions of the Board.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made in comparison with Saturday. The price of Gold about 197¼ ℔ cent.:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1881	105⅜	105⅜	Mich. Southern	62	62¾
U. S. 5-20's	107⅜	107	Illinois Cen	115	114
N. Y. Central	114¾	114¾	Pittsburgh	98¾	97¾
Erie	92	92¾	Fort Wayne	93¾	93⅛
Erie Preferred	100	100	Rock Island	89⅜	89¼
Hudson	114¾	115	Reading	119¾	119⅝
Canton	29	28	Quicksilver	77¾	77⅜
Treas. Cer., new	94⅜	94⅜	Cum'land Coal	51	50⅝
Northwest	39	39¾	Mariposa	33	32
Ohio & M. Certs	34⅜	33½	N. West Pref	72¾	73¾

The market was dull for City Bank Shares.

The following bids were made:

Merchants'	112	Hanover	104
Mechanics'	114	St. Nicholas	98
American Exchange	116¾	Commonwealth	100
Bank of No. Amer.	102	Imp. and Traders'	100

The Railway Bonds are also inactive. The offers were as follows:

Erie 1st, '68	110	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	94
Erie 2ds, '83	112	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	99½
Mich. C. new, 1sts, '83	120	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	85
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	105	Mil. & P. du Ch	110
Ill. Cen., '75	115¾	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1sts	109
Al. & T. H. 1sts	100	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	100
Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	82	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	80
Chi. & Alt. 1sts	102	Miss. & No. L. G	57

The Broadway Bank (depository of the City funds) shows the following condition on its quarterly return to the Bank Department at Albany, as on 24th September:

Loans and Discounts	$3,679,689
Stocks and United States Treasury paper	1,630,703
Specie	519,611
Due from Banks	297,724
Real Estate and Miscellaneous	265,713
Total	$6,402,520
Capital	$1,000,000
Surplus	709,221
Deposits, net	4,654,736
Miscellaneous	38,563—$6,402,520

The Mercantile Bank of this City stood as follows on the sixth of September, according to the last quarterly report to the Bank Department at Albany:

Loans, including U. S.	$3,511,150
Specie	312,600
Legal-Tender	305,172
Real Estate	100,000
Miscellaneous	109,007
Total	$4,337,929
Capital	$1,000,000
Surplus	335,818
Deposits, net	2,995,940
Miscellaneous	6,171—$4,337,929

The Park Bank of this City on its quarterly return to the Bank Department shows the following condition as on 24th of September:

Loans and Discounts	$6,685,718
United States Securities	2,401,802
Specie	918,204
Legal-Tender	1,052,039
Due from Banks	1,941,055
Miscellaneous	447,553
Total	$13,446,371
Capital	$2,000,000
Surplus	1,129,435
Circulation	391,656
Deposits—net	9,860,340
Miscellaneous	64,940—$13,446,371

The Second National Bank shows the following condition on its quarterly return to the Comptroller of the National Currency as on Monday, Oct. 3:

Loans	$474,554
United States Securities	595,350
Due from Banks	324,688
Legal Tender, &c.	350,177
Total	$1,744,719
Capital	$300,000
Surplus	25,248
Deposits	1,209,471
Miscellaneous	210,000—$1,744,719

The City Bank of New-York shows the following condition on its quarterly report to the Bank Department at Albany, on the 24th of September:

Loans and Discounts	$2,639,743
United States Securities	2,512,074
Specie	229,139
Legal Tender	255,461
Miscellaneous	262,595
Total	$5,899,012
Capital	$1,000,000
Surplus	542,446
Deposits net	4,345,611
Miscellaneous	10,955—$5,899,012

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $6,899,755 58; for customs, $69,000; payments, $7,459,867 05; for account of loan; $178,000; balance, $28,523,444 76.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
No. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Fiscal Agent for the U. S. Government.

This Bank will include in its bid for the new 5-20 six per cent. loan, the orders of other parties. Such orders must be accompanied by 5 per cent. of the amount, and if successful, a charge of ¼ will be made; if unsuccessful, the 5 per cent. will be repaid immediately.

Certificates of Indebtedness can be used at par and interest for one-quarter of any award, and Certificates will answer for the 5 per cent. preliminary deposit.

All orders must be in by 4 o'clock on the 13th instant. Our bid, including all who join us, will be made up in Washington, by Mr. J. THOMPSON, on the morning of the 14th.

S. C. THOMPSON, President,
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITORY
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,
Receives subscriptions to the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, which are convertible at maturity into *Six Per Cent. Gold-bearing 5-20 Bonds.*

Commission of ¼ per cent. in all cases allowed and liberal terms to Banks who buy to sell again. Receives subscriptions to the 10-40 Bonds. Converts the old 3-10 Notes into 6 per cent. 1881 Bonds. Collects Warrants and Drafts on the Treasury, and transacts all other business connected with Government.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

☞ FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.
DEPOSITARY AND AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

This Bank will include in its bid for the New United States 5-20 loan the bids of other parties.

Those wishing to subscribe will deposit with us two per cent. of the amount required, to be returned if the bid is not successful.

Certificates of indebtedness can be used for one-quarter of amounts subscribed for. All orders must be handed in by the 13th inst.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 10—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 42 bbls. Ashes, 15,717 bbls. Flour, 621 bbls. and 675 bags Corn Meal, 66,136 bushels Wheat, 27,968 bushels Corn, 14,497 bushels Oats, 51,619 bushels Barley, 1,254 bushels Malt, 1,882 pkgs. Provisions and 346 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been quite dull and heavy, at $10 50@$10 75 for Pots and $11 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in demand at irregular prices; Java at 42c.@44c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 35c.@36c.; Rio at 33c.@37½c.; St. Domingo at 32½c.@33½c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Continues to limited request at declining prices; Middling $1 08@$1 12, chiefly within the range, ℔ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 200 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand at easier and irregular prices. Sales since our last amount to 12,600 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 50@$7 80; poor to choice Extra State at $8 05@$8 40; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $9@$9 80 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$7 50 @$7 80
Extra State	7 85 @ 8 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 00 @10 75
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shp'g brands	9 00 @ 9 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 55 @11 25
Extra Genesee	8 50 @10 75
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	8 75 @13 75

Southern Flour is unsettled; sales since our last 900 bbls. at $9 90@$10 90 for poor to good, and $11@$13 50 for good to choice extra brands, and $13 50@$14 50 for Phœnix Mills, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy, to-day; sales 450 bbls. extra at $8@$10 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is limited request, including fine and superfine, at from $8 25@$9 75 ℔ bbl.; sales 100 bbls. Corn Meal continues in demand at $7 50 for Jersey, and $7 85 for Brandywine ℔ bbl. Sales 150 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand, chiefly for export, opening at reduced prices, but closing more firmly, especially the finer qualities. Sales, 94,000 bushels, including Amber Western, at $1 90@$1 95; Red Western at $1 80@$1 88; Amber Iowa Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 85@$1 87; Milwaukee Club, at $1 80@$1 85; Chicago Spring at $1 77@$1 83, and Amber Kentucky, on private terms, ℔ bushel. Corn is in demand, but is cheaper; sales, since our last, 67,000 bushels, at $1 44¾@$1 48, closing at $1 44¾@$1 46 for Mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Oats are in request and steady. We quote Canada at 76½c.@77½c.; Western at 77½c.@78½c.; State at 77c.@78c., cash, ℔ bushel.

PRICES OF BREADSTUFFS IN NEW-YORK.

	Sept. 14.			Oct. 10.		
Superfine Flour	$9 50	@	9 90	$7 50	@	7 80
Extra State	9 50	@	10 50	7 85	@	8 40
Extra Ind. and Mich.	9 87	@	12 00	8 00	@	10 75
Extra Ohio	10 90	@	12 25	9 00	@	11 25
Extra Genesee	10 50	@	12 00	8 50	@	10 75
Extra Missouri	10 50	@	15 50	8 75	@	13 75
Super. to Ex. South'n	11 00	@	16 00	9 90	@	14 50
Rye Flour	8 00	@	9 50	8 25	@	9 75
Corn Meal	8 00	@	8 50	7 50	@	7 85
White Wheat, ℔ bush	2 35	@	2 50	2 00	@	2 15
Red and Am. Wh't ℔ bu	2 06	@	2 35	1 75	@	1 95
Mixed Western Corn	1 52½	@	1 64	1 44½	@	1 48
Yellow Corn	1 65	@	—	—	@	1 50
Rye	1 60	@	1 65	1 25	@	1 30
Barley	—	@	—	1 90	@	2 00
Oats	88	@	90½	66½	@	78¾

HAY—North River continues in moderate demand and steady at $1 25@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 40@$1 55 for small lots for City use ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inactive at 15c.@35c. for inferior to choice one year old, and 40c.@52½c. for new, ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in limited request, including New-Orleans at 90c.@$1 10; Porto Rico, 70c.@85c.; Cuba Muscovado, 68c.@78c., ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been lightly dealt in, including Resin (nominally) at $22@$30 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $14@$16 ℔ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine at $2 22½@$2 30 ℔ gallon.

OILS—Have been in moderate request, including Crude Whale at $1 40@$1 43; Crude Sperm at $2 05@$2 10; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Linseed at $1 39@$1 40. No. 1 Lard $1 80@$1 90; Crude Petroleum at 36¾c.@37½c.; Refined Petroleum at 70c.@72½c., free; and 63c.@63½c. in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, and quoted firmer. Sales to-day 11,700 bbls., at $40 50@$41 25, closing at $41@$41 25, for New Mess, cash and regular way; $42@$42 50 for do., deliverable in October, buyer's option; $39@$39 50 for one year old Mess; $41 50 for Prime Mess; $39 for thin Mess, and $37 50@$38 50 for Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet, at 17c.@18½c. for Shoulders, 18c.@20c. for Hams; sales 150 pkgs. Bacon is inactive. Lard continues heavy and drooping; sales 2,600 tcs. and bbls., at 19c.@20½c. for very poor to very choice, the latter an extreme. Beef has been in moderate demand, at $17 50@$22 50 for Extra Mess, $13@$17 for Plain Mess, $7@$12 for Country Mess ℔ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Butter continues in very moderate request, at 30c.@44c. for poor to prime State, and 28c.@34c. for Western ℔ lb. Cheese is inactive, at 12c.@20c. ℔ lb.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS IN NEW-YORK.

	Sept. 14.			Oct. 10.		
New Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.	$43 00	@	—	$40 50	@	$41 25
Prime Pork, ℔ bbl.	38 50	@	39 50	37 50	@	38 50
Lard, ℔ lb.	23	@	24¾	19	@	20½
Pr'm Mess Beef, ℔ bbl.	16 00	@	20 00	13 00	@	17 00
Ohio Butter, ℔ lb.	40	@	48	28	@	34
State Butter, ℔ lb.	48	@	56	36	@	44
Cheese, ℔ lb.	19	@	27	12	@	20

SUGARS—Have been quiet and unsettled. Sales since our last 170 hhds. Cuba &c. at 18c.@21¾c. ℔ lb. Refined sugars continue inactive, at 19c.@24c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 119,000 lbs. at 14¾c.@15¾c., the latter rate for choice.

WHISKY—Sales, 250 bbls., at $1 73@1 74, chiefly at $1 74 ℔ gallon, closing heavily.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to 50 tons Tallow at 12s. 6d.; 60 tons Oil Cake at 7s. 6d.; 50 tons Copper Ore on private terms; also, by steamer, 1,000 boxes Cheese and 700 pkgs. Butter at 30s., and 400 boxes Bacon at 25s. For London, 250 bbls. Flour at 1s.; 1,000 bbls. Oil Cake at 1s. 4½d. For Hamburg, 300 bbls. Petroleum at 6s.; 10 tons Heavy Goods at 27s. 6d.; 20 tons Measurement Goods at 20s.

[Advertisement.]
CHASTE AS ICE AND PURE AS SNOW.

The Fragrant Sozodont is a scientific composition of the purest and choicest ingredients of the oriental vegetable kingdom. Every ingredient is well known to have a beneficial effect on the teeth and gums. It removes all disagreeable odors, even that of tobacco. It speedily removes those ravages which children sustain in their teeth, owing to improper use of sweet and acid articles, which imperceptibly destroy them.

Sold by Druggists.

[Advertisement.]
GIVE CONSTITUTION WATER A FAIR TRIAL.—We mean you who are under some *specialist's* care from year to year, and we particularly allude to ladies who are constantly resorting to *local treatment*, and all sorts of local applications for diseases, with as much chance of success as there would be from local applications to the throat for diseases of the brain. Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]
The GREAT FAIR of the New-England States, held at Springfield, Sept. 6 to 9, awarded the highest premium to "WILLCOX & GIBBS" for the "BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE."

[Advertisement.]
The VERMONT STATE FAIR, held at White River Junction, Sept. 13 to 16, awarded the highest premium to "WILLCOX & GIBBS," New-York, for the "BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE."

[Advertisement.]
The PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR, held at Easton, Sept. 27 to 30, awarded the highest premium (silver medal) to "WILLCOX & GIBBS," New-York, for the "BEST SEWING MACHINE."

[Advertisement.]
WINDOW SHADES
FOR STORES OR DWELLINGS,
Manufactured by
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
WINDOW SHADES.
Gold, Holland, &c. New style Shade Fixtures at reduced prices. G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 06 | Sun sets..... 5 28 | Moon sets.. 1 44
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 36 | Gov. Island.. 4 25 | Hell Gate.. 5 47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Oct. 10.

Cleared.

Steamship Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana and Nassau, E. Cunard.

Steamers North America, Marshman, Fortress Monroe; Wm. Woodward, Candiff, Baltimore.

Barks C. Blanchard, (Br.,) ——, Gaspe, C. E., ——; Arran Isle, (Br.,) Hobson, Pernambuco, Pendergast Bros. & Co.; D. Nickels, Pierce, Boston, J. E. Ward & Co.; Ann & Alice, (Br.,) McConnell, Bilbae, D. Starr.

Brigs Wm. H. Bickmore, Washington, H. W. Loud; Suwannee, Cobb, Bangor, Metcalf & Duncan; T. D. Wagner, Bergman, Fortress Monroe, E. D. Hurlbut.

Schooners Euphemia, (Br.,) Allen, Truxillo and Turks Island, J. Leaycraft; E. C. Johnson, Gage, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Ocean Bird, Copley, Washington, L. Kenny; Sultan, (Br.,) Siteman, Halifax, N. S., Thos. S. Whitman.

Sloop Superior, Wood, York River, F. J. Campbell.

Arrived.

U. S. gunboat Circassian, Henry Churchill commanding, Hampton Roads 36 hours. Has gone to the Navy-yard.

Steamship Hansa, (Russ.,) Von Santen. Bremen Sept. 26, and Southampton 28th, P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Oeirichs & Co. Had westerly winds and rough weather during the passage. Oct. 1, lat. 49 59, lon. 16 46, saw Br. bark Terry, from Singapore for Liverpool, and supplied her with provisions. Oct. 2, lat. 49 39, lon. 28 46, saw a steamer, with a yellow funnel, bound E. Oct. 4, lat. 47, lon. 42 34, at noon, passed a steamer, bound E., with white streak on upper part of the bulwarks.

Steamer Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Fairbanks, Hunter, Washington 49 hours, with mdse. to James Hand.

Ship Perseverance, (of Liverpool,) Robertson, Liverpool Aug. 25, with mdse. and 355 passengers to Tapscott Bros. & Co. Had strong W. and S. W. gales the first 25 ds. of the passage; split sails, &c.

Ship R. C. Winthrop, Stewart, New-Orleans 22 ds., with mdse. and 6 steerage passengers to J. Atkins & Co. 4th inst., off Cape Lookout, passed through a large quantity of bales and loose cotton; picked up 3 bales, one of which is marked S. C. R.

Ship Caravan, Lawler, Liverpool Aug. 22, with coal and 40 passengers to Howland & Frothingham. Had light westerly winds nearly the entire passage.

Ship Granite State, Jacobs, Boston 1st inst., in ballast to master.

Ship Magdalene, (Brem.,) Henke, Genoa 43 ds., in ballast to Chas. Luling.

Bark Welkin, Blanchard, Cardiff 45 ds., with railroad iron to order. Has had heavy westerly weather. Off Sable Island, was in co. 3 ds., with ship C. C. Duncan, from Cardiff for New-York.

WIND—At sunset, W.

Sailed.

Oct. 9—Steamers Champion, Albany, City of Bath, Detroit.

Ship Yara.

Bark Condor. Brig Eastern Star.

Schooners Eliza Sheddon, Buena Vista, Wm. Allen, Maryland, Lucy Robinson, Maria & Elizabeth, D. Townsend, Daniel Holmes, Geo. Hoyt, John Rockford, Woodhull, Palma, Austria, Maria.

16th—Br. steamship Corsica, for Nassau, N. P.

Spoken, &c.

Arracan—ship, bound S., was seen, Sept. 14, lat. 25, lon. 40.

Anna Walsh—bark, steering E., Sept. 24, lat. 45 30 lon. 48 00.

Stella—Fr. bark, from St. Domingo for Havre, 15 ds. out, Oct. 2, lat. 36 30, lon. 69.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Oct. 10—Arr. brig Example, Hardy, Cape Haytien; schrs. A. S. Putnam, Dwyer, Port-au-Prince; schr. Ruth Hodgdon, Hall, New-York.

Also arr. steamer Saxon, Philadelphia; barks Tesuca, Cadiz; Charles Brewer, Philadelphia; brigs Lucy Ann, Amoa; schr. Winter Bird, Port-au-Prince.

Below—Ship Midnight, from Rangoon; brig Frontier, from Baltimore.

PORTLAND, Oct. 8—Arr. schrs. J. B. Huey, (Br.,) Straits of Canso; Faithful, Parson, Boston. Cld. bark Evelyn Bowden, Matanzas; brig Wm. Aiken, (Br.,) Pratt, Halifax; schrs. Thos. Dickson, McCombes, Windsor, N. S.; Reindeer, Good, Truro, N. S.; Ira Belle, Morse, Nigby, N. S.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at St. John, N. B., Oct. 8, ship J. S. De Wolf, Bradshaw, Philadelphia.

[PER JURA.]

Arr. from New-York, Korigomen, at Bordeaux; Reinhardt, at Bremerhaven; Anita Garibaldi, at Genoa; Hudson, at Plymouth; Elizabeth, at Scilly; Martin, at Queenstown.

Arr. from Bangor, Ella, at Liverpool.

MEM.—Ship Paramatta, from Liverpool for San Francisco, put into Queenstown 29th, leaky.

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ALL THE DESIRABLE
PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
THAT ARE PAYING
MONTHLY DIVIDENDS,
SOME AS HIGH AS
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LEAD ORE, COAL and TIMBER, in immense quantities, on these lands.

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No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

GREAT VICTORY!

In consequence of the success of the Union Army and the
FALL IN GOLD!
I now offer the whole of my Stock of
Gentlemens'
FURNISHING GO